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CONGRESS TO HOLD UP PEACE PLANS UNTIL MARCH 4

Neither Knox Resolution Nor French Treaty to Be Considered at Short Session—Constructive Program Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

After a survey of the situation that confronts them during the short session of Congress and the remaining months of the Democratic Administration, Republican leaders have decided not to take any action on the Knox peace resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and the German Government.

The resolution will rest in the Foreign Relations Committee until after March 4. What will happen to it then, members of the committee said, will depend on the program worked out in the forthcoming conferences at Marion between the President-elect and the prominent Republicans in and out of Congress with whom he will consult.

It was also stated categorically that the special treaty providing that the United States should come to the aid of France in case of attack upon her eastern frontiers should remain, at present, in the archives of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Treaty May Be Withheld

Members of the committee, Democrats as well as Republicans, are now certain that President Wilson will not take any steps looking to the submission of the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations to the Senate. Democratic leaders are convinced that the submission of the Treaty at this time would serve no useful purpose, and the great majority of them, though still loyal to the ideals of the President, prefer that the entire responsibility for formulating the international policies of the country should fall on the Republican Party.

"With regard to the Knox resolution, the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee feel that its passage by Congress would not bring a formal state of peace. They believe that the President would veto it as a matter of course, and they do not propose to waste time needed for other purposes just to give him an opportunity to exercise his veto power. It would be different if enough Democrats had been convinced by the recent election, but the feeling among the Republican leaders is that they could not secure a two-thirds majority to override a veto. Definite action will, therefore, await the new administration and the special session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress which will be called, probably, about March 15. No definite date has been set for the special session, but it is almost certain that Congress will convene before the beginning of April.

Holiday to Wilson Politics

Every month that passes renders the possibility of action on the French treaty more precarious. There is no thought of bringing it forward in this session, and the probability is that it will be permitted to rest indefinitely in the cubbyhole in which it is now resting.

The opposition to guaranteeing the security of France from aggression was not very strong in the United States Senate to start with, but as the fight between the White House and the Senate grew more intense, the French treaty gathered its share of the uncompromising hostility to all the international proposals and policies of Woodrow Wilson.

The basic idea of the Republican leaders in the Senate is to preserve a clean slate for the incoming administration so far as the formulation of America's attitude toward the European system is concerned. There will be no attempt to force the hand of the president, but on the other hand there is no disposition to keep in any of his schemes or to carry out his recommendations. This is true even in the case of Armenia.

Domestic Trade Program

The antipathy of the Republican-controlled Senate to go along with the President on questions of foreign policy will extend even to Mexican and Japanese relations, situations which have little contact with European settlement effected at Versailles. It extends, in fact, to the entire sweep of foreign policies. For this reason it is probable that whatever treaties the Department of State submits to the Senate for the settlement of Mexican and Japanese relations will run into a gauntlet of suspicion and be submitted to a thorough examination.

Thus foreign affairs may be counted out of the activities of this session. The predominant place which they occupied in the last session will be taken up by preparations to make a survey of the industrial fabric of the country, the needs of business, the status of American trade and commerce in the domestic and world markets, with a view to launching of a definite fiscal and tariff program with the coming of the new administration.

Dates of Tariff Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Assignments for hearings on tariff matters before the House Ways and Means Committee were announced yesterday as follows: Chemicals, oils and paints, January 6 to 8; earthen-

ware and glassware, January 10 and 11; metals, January 12 to 14; wood, January 15 to 17; sugar and molasses, January 18 and 19; agricultural products and provisions, January 21 to 24; wines and beverages, January 25 to 27; cotton, January 28 to 27; flax, hemp and jute, January 18 and 23; wool, January 31, February 1 and 2; silk, February 3 and 4; papers and books, February 5 to 7; sundries, February 8 to 10; free list, February 11 to 13; administration, February 15 and 16.

PACKER CONTROL MEASURE IS URGED

Senator Kenyon Renews His Campaign for Enactment of Bill for Federal Supervision of That Industry—Plan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The fight to bring about government control of the packing industry is on again in the United States Senate.

It was reopened yesterday when William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, called up his bill creating a live-stock federal commission to regulate the packers in such a way as to eliminate the danger that they may obtain control of the entire foodstuffs stores of the country.

The Kenyon bill will not have a smooth passage. It must run the gauntlet of those elements in Congress that are opposed to further governmental interference with industry and private enterprise. The supporters of the bill are not entirely confident, but they are determined to force a vote on the matter so that Congress may be put on record. There is every indication that the debate will be protracted, and it is probable that an effort will be made to sidetrack the packer bill in the interest of the appropriation bills.

Senator Kenyon yesterday devoted a three hours' speech to an indictment of the packing industry as dominated by the "Big Five," charging that the business has become a gigantic monopoly that threatens to control the food supplies of the United States. He quoted freely from the reports and investigations of the Federal Trade Commission, and sought to substantiate his indictment of the packers on the basic facts developed in those investigations. Much of the unrest and dissatisfaction now prevalent among the farmers, he charged, is due to a campaign of propaganda conducted by the packers and those sympathetic with them.

Department's Action Criticized

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, took issue with the plan of control sponsored by Senator Kenyon and his associates. The Missouri Senator charged that the kernel of the trouble in dealing with big corporations is that the Department of Justice has compromised suits raised under the anti-trust laws.

"If we had men in charge of the legal department of the government who were not afraid to send millionaires to jail, we would not have this trouble," said Senator Reed, "but if this kind of legislation goes on we will have Washington filled with men, who could not get a job with any good business concern, trying to run all the industries of the country."

The greatest economic problem now before the American people for consideration is that of agriculture," Senator Kenyon said. "The farmers are disengaged, there is no increase in the farming population, and the seriousness of this situation may be appreciated when we realize that 75 per cent of America's population at the close of the Civil War was agricultural, while today the percentage of the people who live in cities is 51 per cent. During the great war, 23,000 new millionaires were created. No one has heard of any farmer millionaires as a result of that war."

Producers Handicapped

The farmers worked to win the war, they planted great crops and sold at government-fixed prices and now find themselves facing a great economic crisis. Their products are sold at prices below the cost of production. On November 19 there were 68,000 cattle in the stockyards, the largest number in two years. Hogs that sold at 23½ cents per pound are now selling at 11½ cents, and the loss to the farmers will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The farmer is tired of this, and the balance of the country can not afford to let the farmer face a situation in which he believes he has not had a square deal.

The producer is at the mercy of the packer for his market, and this market is not competitive. If the report of the Federal Trade Commission is untrue, as has been charged on the floor, then its members should be removed from office. If, on the other hand, it is true, it deserves the careful consideration of all of us. If the report is untrue, what I have to say fails to the ground."

He charged that the packers are maintaining one of the most completely organized lobbies ever known in Washington, aided, he added, by the activities of the so-called American Institute of Meat Packers. The packers, he asserted, through country-wide propaganda, even stirred up some of the cattlemen against the proposed regulation of the industry.

TAX LAW REVISION IS RECOMMENDED

Secretary of Treasury Also Points to Need of Budget System—Improvement in Finances of United States Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Fiscal and business conditions indicate the imperative need of a thorough revision of the tax law, says D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report. Revenue from taxation after this fiscal year should be maintained on a level of \$4,000,000,000 at least until the end of the fiscal year 1923, in the opinion of the Secretary. Instead of promising reduction of all taxes, Mr. Houston talks of a revision of taxes and a better distribution of the tax burden. In regard to income taxes he says that the effective way to tax the rich is to adopt rates that do not force investment in tax-exempt securities.

Repeal of the excess profits taxes, and elimination of certain of the so-called luxury taxes, are proposed by Mr. Houston, and to make up losses which would follow such changes he recommends a readjustment of the rate of taxes on incomes, including an increase of 2 per cent on incomes up to \$5,000.

Additional sources of revenue are advocated as follows:

A tax of 20 per cent on corporation profits, distributed or undistributed, in addition to application of a higher surtax rate to yield \$690,000,000.

An additional tax of 6 per cent on corporate incomes to yield \$465,000,000.

Readjustment of surtax rates on incomes to yield an additional \$239,000,000.

An increase from the present 4 per cent to 6 per cent in the tax on incomes of \$5,000 or less and from 8 per cent to 12 per cent in the tax on incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000, the whole estimated to yield \$150,000,000 annually.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline for motor cars and all other purposes to yield \$90,000,000.

A federal license tax of 50 cents per horsepower on the use of motor cars to yield \$100,000,000.

An additional sales tax on automobiles (other than trucks and wagons) and motorcycles and motor car accessories to yield \$100,000,000.

A 10 per cent additional tax on theatrical admissions to yield \$70,000,000.

An additional tax of \$2 per 1,000 on cigarettes to yield \$70,000,000.

An additional tax of 25 cents per 1,000 on cigars to yield \$5,000,000.

An additional tax of 5 per cent on candy to yield \$20,000,000.

An additional 5 per cent tax on jewelry and precious metals to yield \$25,000,000.

An additional tax of 5 per cent on motion picture films to yield \$4,000,000,000.

Improvement in Finances

A marked improvement in the nation's finances in the past year is reported by Mr. Houston. "The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,565,388.88 for the fiscal year 1920, on the basis of the daily Treasury statements, exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,308,252.43, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,79,955.63 to \$6,403,343,841.21. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, amounting to \$26,596,701,648.01, had dropped on Oct. 21, 1920, to \$24,662,509,672.96, on the basis of daily Treasury statements. Of very particular significance is the marked disappearance from member banks of government war securities held by them and the reduction of their loans on such paper.

Treasury Certificate Sales

The chief financial operations of the government during the year have been in Treasury certificates, which were sold to meet in part the current requirements of the government. They were either short-term loan certificates or certificates in anticipation of income and profits taxes. These certificate operations have been particularly noteworthy because of the increased interest rates which it became necessary to pay in order to secure the distribution of the securities among real investors and to avoid lodging them in the banks. Since the Victory loan campaign efforts to procure the distribution of both tax and loan certificates among investors have been increased and have had marked success.

"As the result of the year's operations there was also a marked decline in the total volume of Treasury certificates outstanding. On June 30, 1920, there was outstanding loan and tax certificates unmatured in the amount of \$2,482,552,500 as against \$2,267,578,500 on June 30, 1919, a reduction of \$782,326,000, while on October 31, 1920, there were outstanding \$2,337,293,500 as against \$3,462,258,000 on October 31, 1919, a decrease of \$1,125,054,500 in the 12 months and of \$930,675,000 from June 30, 1919.

War Obligations

"Within a period of about two and a half years, ending in May, 1922, there will become payable about \$7,500,000,000 of government war obligations, of which approximately \$4,250,000,000 represent Victory notes. Earlier plans and expectations were disarranged by the unexpectedly large burdens placed upon the Treasury by the transportation act. According to

the estimates, there will be paid on account of the railroads during the current fiscal year probably \$1,000,000,000, of which over \$300,000,000 has already been called for and paid. Added to these expenditures are large payments to the railroads on account of the settlement of matters arising under Federal control. It is obvious that these payments limit the progress which the government had expected to make in the retirement of the floating debt."

Need of Budget System

The necessity of rigid economy in government expenditure, as condition of any sound financial program, is emphasized by the Secretary of the Treasury, who declares that a federal budget system is an urgent need.

Emir Feisul in Special Interview Says 1915 Agreement With Britain on Unified Arab State Has Not Yet Been Honored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

While no outward indication of a change for the better in the Near Eastern situation has been presented to the watching allied powers, the continued presence in London of Emir Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz,

may not be without special significance in view of recent events. The present crisis provides a suitable opportunity for the Arabs to place the Allies once more in their debt by taking a prominent part in stemming the Bolshevik advance southward from the Caucasus, Emir Feisul indicated, when interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

No solution for the present Near Eastern problem can be final that does not take into account the aspirations of the Arabs, he said, and if Arab aspirations had been already satisfied, there would be no anxiety at the present time for the Allies in respect to the Bolshevik-Turkish threat in Anatolia. Furthermore, there will be no enduring peace in the Near East, the Emir predicted, until the Arab question is solved.

In his opinion there would have been no necessity to think of conceding anything to the Turk, or to fear an alliance between Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Bolsheviks if the unified Arab state, promised in 1915, had been duly established, for an effective barrier, he claims, would have been set up as an obstacle to any Bolshevik advance southward.

ARMENIA IS SAID TO FAVOR SOVIETS

Authority Says Special Measures Have Been Taken for Self-Preservation—British Hopeful View of Near East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Armenia has freed herself from Turkish oppression by declaring herself a Soviet republic, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by an Armenian authority, who declared that no choice had been left open, and, although the Armenians as a whole have no sympathy for Bolshevism, yet, as an act of self-preservation, they have been compelled by force of circumstances to declare in favor of Soviet rule.

The results of this act, it was stated, will be the withdrawal of the Turkish forces to the line of the old Russian frontier of 1914, also the return by Azerbaijan to Armenia of the disputed provinces of Zangezour, Nakhchivan, and Nagoray-Karabagh. Turkey, in return for surrendering Kars, Ardahan and Sarikamish, is stated to have been promised Russian support in her claims to territory in Thrace and Asia Minor.

The Armenians, the informant stated, are still in serious need of food and clothing, and no relief from the present situation can be expected from Russia. The American eastern relief committee's stores at Alexandropol the value of which is placed by the informant at £2,000,000, and on which a considerable portion of the Armenian population, including 100,000 orphan children, were relying for support, have fallen into Turkish hands.

Cities' Need of Food

The peasants in the Russian villages, it was stated, are not as destitute of food as is generally believed, but, owing to lack of transport, it is impossible to convey food to the cities, or to Armenia. Partly on this account, and partly because Russian cities have nothing to offer in exchange, large Russian towns are being evacuated in favor of villages, where the population can at least procure food and clothing.

Continuing, the authority stated that the European powers are liable to experience a serious time in the near future, as the Turks cannot be expected to give up all they have recently acquired in Armenia without some convincing assurance of compensation elsewhere. In support of the theory that Russia is preparing to assist Turkey, and at the same time advance into Mesopotamia, the informant said that an order has been issued by the Soviet Government, calling to the colors all men under the age of 55 in Russia.

In reply to inquiries made by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in official British quarters, it was stated that, even though Armenia, as a measure of self-preservation, has developed a Soviet system of which there is no official confirmation—this is not viewed as an immediate threat to British possessions in the East. The British Government is confident that military operations on the part of Russia, in either Mesopotamia or Persia, are impossible before next Spring, on account of the immense transport difficulties at this time of the year.

Little Danger of Kemal

This optimistic view extends also to the abilities of Mustapha Kemal Pasha to create trouble in Asia Minor or Thrace. Providing that the Greek Government is not called upon

attached to the contract, all of which bear the same date, October 2. The first letter is one addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications, calling attention to the difference of opinion concerning the date at which the sum of 5,000,000 taels was originally due to the Chinese Government. According to the Chinese contention, the railroad was complete for operation in 1903; and according to the contention of the bank, it was not ready until 1907.

Complicated Machinery

The letter requests that the decision of this question shall be reserved for future proofs.

The second letter is of very great interest, as it seems to provide a complicated machinery which it will be impossible to manipulate. It is a letter addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications, stating the understanding that the vice-president of the board of directors shall be of Russian nationality; that there shall be two assistant vice-presidents, one Russian and one Chinese; that there shall be in all other departments, the head of which is a Russian, an assistant of Chinese nationality. It will be seen that this method provides a dual-control which would seem to be difficult to maintain.

Letter 3 is an acknowledgement and confirmation by the Minister of Communications of letter No. 2.

Letters 4 and 5 confirm the understanding that a general meeting of the shareholders of the company should be held during October.

Letters 6 and 7 confirm the agreement that the temporary positions of managing director should not be retained.

Letters 8 and 9 state the rights of Chinese subjects to acquire shares in the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Letter 10 is a curious document addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications. It states that the Russo-Asiatic Bank, formerly the Russo-Chinese Bank, is a joint stock company of a purely commercial character, and that it is affiliated with no political party in Russia. It also states that no other nation but Russia and China has any interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. It must be noted, however, that no statement is made as to the nationality of the bank itself, nor to the fact that, according to the original contract, this bank was to be incorporated under Russian law and subject to it.

"Frightening the Director-General"

The idea of making a contract covering the present operation and control of the Chinese Eastern Railway was suggested by General Horvath to the director-general of railways early in July. It seemed that it was necessary to devise some method under which the road could be operated and the claims of Russia and China protected. As soon as the Russo-Asiatic Bank came forward with its claims of the right to call a meeting of shareholders, the director-general of railroads stopped negotiations with General Horvath. The demand for a meeting of the shareholders was made by the bank, but was supported not only by the Russian Minister, but also by the French and Japanese ministers. It was this support of other nations which frightened the director-general and caused him to believe that the request for the calling of the meeting of shareholders had political significance.

No further negotiations were undertaken for a period of nearly two months, when the matter was again brought up by the Chinese president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and by Mr. Raindre, representing the bank. Every effort has been made since that time to influence public opinion to recognize the necessity of such an agreement.

FRENCH DEBATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A big debate on foreign affairs is expected,

and this afternoon the senatorial commissions were united to hear from George Leygues, the Premier, explanations concerning the London negotiations.

Tomorrow he is likewise to appear before commissions of the Chamber of Deputies to set forth his policy. So far as can be ascertained at this moment, the Premier added nothing of importance to what has already appeared regarding English interviews. But it is significant that he was accompanied by General Gouraud, who is still in France, and who made an optimistic report of events in Syria and Cilicia, which are occupied by French troops, though the occupation of Cilicia has been greatly reduced.

The French feeling that it would be wise to come to some kind of accord with Mustapha Kemal Pasha is growing stronger. It is not too much to say that a policy much more favorable to Turkey develops daily, and that, while France is bent upon staying in Syria, in Cilicia she is anxious for an understanding with the Nationalists.

GENERAL SMUTS' APPEAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Wednesday)—General Smuts, the Premier, appealed for tolerance and moderation by Jews in Palestine in the course of a speech delivered on Tuesday night at a banquet given to Dr. Hertz, chief rabbi, who is visiting Johannesburg.

He stated that the restoration of the Jews to their ancient natural home was partly a British idea, which had been carried out by the Supreme Council, and had become part of the international policy. General Smuts urged that the great powers should see it carried out faithfully and honestly. In a further passage, he pointed out that, for years, the majority of inhabitants of Palestine would be Arabic.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Japan's strangle hold on Peking
Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

AGREEMENT AT FIUME REPORTED

Italian Parliamentary Committee Announced to Have Virtually Concluded a Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—As a result of conferences between the Italian parliamentary committee with Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio and members of his government at Fiume, the correspondent of the "Epoca" telegraphs that an agreement with Captain d'Annunzio has been virtually concluded. The islands of Veglia and Arbe are, it is said, to be evacuated by Captain d'Annunzio's troops, and Italy is to recognize the regency of the Quarnero.

Meanwhile, the position at Zara is worse. Five hundred carabinieri have arrived there from Ancona, together with inland garrisons of Dalmatia. The Minister of the Interior states that the destroyer Fronzetti and torpedo boat number 68, contrary to orders, have arrived at Fiume. The Fiume correspondent of the "Messaggero" sends further details of the visit to Fiume of these vessels. He says that immediately after disembarking, the crews went to pay homage to Captain d'Annunzio, who knelt down before them and acknowledged their salutations. The officers of the Fronzetti state that they wished to remain faithful to their oath of allegiance to the King, but were surprised by the sailors while they were dining at Cherso. As for torpedo boat 68, the crew took charge of that vessel while the commander was ashore at Abbazia.

CORCONCERN IN GERMANY OVER ALLIED NOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The presentation of notes by the British, French, and Belgian diplomatic representatives here yesterday, protesting against the recent speeches in the Rhineland of the German Chancellor and Foreign Secretary and threatening that similar speeches are delivered again not to allow German ministers to enter the territory occupied by the allied troops, is the subject of rather angry press comment tonight.

The semi-official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" protests indignantly against the humiliation to Germany which, it says, the note represents, and says that military occupation by the Allies of German territory cannot prevent German ministers from expressing their views freely there.

The newspaper adds that France is carrying on vigorous propaganda in the Rhineland for annexationist purposes, and therefore resents all the more speeches being delivered there by German statesmen.

Comment in financial organs like the "Börsen Courier" and "Börsen Zeitung" is particularly sharp, the former saying that the proposed entente censorship is a humiliating blow aimed at the German people.

Alone among newspapers tonight the moderate Socialist newspaper "Vorwärts" suggests that the speeches complained of were not very tactful

and should not have been made, but at the same time protests against the idea of allied censorship as contained in the notes mentioned.

PENSIONS FOR 1920 TOTAL \$213,295,314

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Pension disbursements for the fiscal year 1920 aggregated \$213,295,314, according to the annual report of the Pension Bureau. The figures showed a decrease of about \$9,000,000 from 1919 totals. Civil war pensions now total \$33,620.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

Matinee Daily Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

BRITISH TRAMWAY LABOR DEADLOCK

General Stoppage of Work, in Spite of Strike Threats, Regarded as Unlikely Owing to Serious Economic Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Labor will no doubt ultimately learn that in every industry there must come a time when increased charges demanded from the public, because of the progressive rise in wages, reach a point where the demand falls off on account of the public being no longer able to pay. Such seems to be the case in the deadlock which, it is thought, may lead to a strike of tramway employees throughout the United Kingdom, following the joint industrial council meeting for the tramways industry at the Ministry of Labor yesterday to consider a claim for an increase of 12s. per week in wages.

The rejection of this claim, on the ground that many of the undertakings, both municipal and private, are financially "on the rocks," affords another example of the new difficulties which

are rapidly arising, owing to trade decline. Despite the largely increased fares, trams cannot keep up with the higher costs of running, because passengers economize by riding less wherever possible. Consequently, it is impossible to meet the increased wages without calling on the ratepayers for subsidies.

It is possible that sporadic strikes may occur, and Manchester employees, who struck on their own account earlier in the year, are reported to be very restless, but a general stoppage is not anticipated, in view of the serious economic situation. Officials of the Transport Workers Federation are anxious to avoid trouble, and will probably urge the Minister of Labor to set up a public court of inquiry.

The dispute has seriously affected the Whitley council, for the tramways industry, as private companies have withdrawn from it. There has been a tendency lately for trouble to arise in these joint councils and for secession threats to be made as the question of wages settlement becomes more difficult.

This uncompromising attitude, and his attempt to liken the position to that of the United States, do not produce a good impression. It is felt to be unreasonable that any state which does not obtain its own way should thus menace the League.

The project of an international court, as now completed, is not compulsory, and its power may therefore be doubted. Senator Medill McCormick of the United States, is expected in Geneva this week-end.

TIENTSIN INCIDENT OFFICIALLY CLOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Satisfactory settlement has been reached with Japan, the State Department announced last evening, for occurrences at Tientsin, China, in March of last year, when a United States soldier was injured and misunderstood developed between the Japanese police officials and the Consul-General of the United States.

The Japanese Ambassador has presented expressions of regret for the illegal arrest of United States soldiers by Japanese officials in Tientsin, and in reply the United States Government again expressed regret for an unprovoked attack on a railway official by United States soldiers in the premises of the Japanese consulate-general.

Participation Declined

United States to Take No Part in Disarmament Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—The United States will not be represented upon the commission of the League of Nations which is now considering disarmament, it became known yesterday, when the State Department adopted a number of resolutions, which will serve as a basis for continued efforts to improve communications.

Particular reference is made to the desirability of more cables between North America and the Orient and between North America and Australasia, and of a cable connecting North America and Italy.

The reason given by Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, is that the United States has not become a member of the League. His letter to Mr. Hyman follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your cable of December 1, inviting the government of the United States to name representatives to sit with the military, naval and air commission of the League in a consultative capacity during the discussion by this commission of the reduction of armaments, the consideration of which is to be undertaken by it forthwith at the request and on behalf of the Council."

The government of the United States is most sympathetic with any sincere efforts to evolve a constructive plan for disarmament which is so necessary for the economic rehabilitation, peace and stability of the world. The President of the United States is deeply interested in this question, and is most desirous of cooperating to this end, but as the government of the United States is not a member of the League, he does not feel justified in appointing a commission to take even a de facto participation in the deliberations of the Council or of the commission acting on behalf of the Council, in the execution of provisions in the Covenant of the League of Nations."

NO FEDERAL AID IN BUILDING INQUIRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lockwood committee claims to be able to show the existence of about 60 illegal combinations in the building trades, but its attorney, Samuel Untermyer, says additional time and power is necessary if the investigation is to be complete.

He is, he says, receiving no cooperation from the Department of Justice and other federal agencies, the department even declining to let him examine the government's files and evidence in its civil suit brought in New Jersey against cement manufacturers.

The committee also lacks power to prevent witnesses from flouting its authority. And yet, with all its handicaps, as a result of the inquiry more than a score of indictments have been brought.

The jury which heard the trial of George Backer on a charge of perjury before the committee disagreed and

monthly, and these section heads are now in conference with W. E. Woelpher, director of the survey. The first series of statistics will be made public, it is expected, about February 1, and will be especially detailed in order that as much information as possible may be given in view of the timeliness and need of unemployment statistics.

Unofficial reports indicate increasing unemployment in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, the middle Atlantic and the southern states. In Rhode Island, 20,800 mill hands are said to be idle, and union figures indicate that about 500,000 textile workers, and 150,000 clothing workers are out of work. Railroads have been laying off men rapidly, and many manufacturing plants are doing the same.

LITHUANIA READY TO MAKE PEACE

Delegation at Geneva Understood to Be Ready to Abandon the Plebiscite in Polish Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—It is understood that the Lithuanian delegation at Geneva may be prepared to abandon the plebiscite which was to resolve the quarrel with Poland.

The Kovno Government has asked that the conflict be terminated on the basis of a federal arrangement.

Lithuanian territories, inhabited by the Poles, would go to Poland, while the undisputed parts of Lithuania might be united to Poland.

This information must, however, be received with reserve, although it is certain that the plebiscite is not altogether approved, and that there is a real desire for accord with Poland on the part of Lithuania, which might well be expressed in the adoption of a federal system.

Honorio Pueyrredon, the Argentine delegate, who left for Paris, explains the Argentine position as one of virtual severance from the League. Argentine will come back, but only on condition that its demands are met.

This uncompromising attitude, and his attempt to liken the position to that of the United States, do not produce a good impression. It is felt to be unreasonable that any state which does not obtain its own way should thus menace the League.

The project of an international court, as now completed, is not compulsory, and its power may therefore be doubted. Senator Medill McCormick of the United States, is expected in Geneva this week-end.

Rights Established to Stand

The agreement not to grant exclusive rights, urged by the committee on international communications, would not, of course, affect rights already established. Emphasis was laid during the conference on the necessity of low rates for press messages and limitation of the international use of radio by private interests was considered.

A committee of the conference discussed proposals looking toward the improvement of communication between the principal allied and associated governments. This committee adopted a number of resolutions, which will serve as a basis for continued efforts to improve communications.

Particular reference is made to the desirability of more cables between North America and the Orient and between North America and Australasia, and of a cable connecting North America and Italy.

Where cables are landed at isolated islands for relay purposes the desirability of providing radio stations at the same points is recognized.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Students' Gratitude to Museum

There is on view in the King's Library at the British Museum, a little unpretentious gift to the museum, presented by a group of American professors and teachers of English "as a token of their grateful appreciation of the courtesies so generously accorded to students from abroad while working" in the British Museum. It is a volume of vellum of the fifteenth century containing several pieces of middle English religious verse, all as yet unpublished. The writing is in a swift cursive hand and the initials illuminated in red and blue of the Lombardic type. It is a free and beautiful script. The volume came from the famous Phillips collection and was bought in England for the American donors. We hear so much today of fine British MSS. changing hands and going to America that when one comes to England as it were from America it is particularly pleasing.

One of the members of the committee to receive this work says that it was incredible how this gift seemed to help things run smoothly and make the difficulties of the present easier. It is an idea which might be copied with advantage and reminds one of the gifts from one guild of works to another so common in the middle ages, and those municipal exchanges of good will which were common between the towns of the past which gave reason for the existence of many a fine work of art enjoyed today.

"Dixie" in Egypt

The elder generation in the southern United States will learn with mixed emotions that their great sectional tune (the one tune that will set a crowd to cheering in the northern United States) is just now, the rage in Egypt. Indeed, the version that is now being sung on all the streets of Cairo to the tininnabulations of hurdy-gurdies, according to an indignant citizen writing to The Egyptian Mail, runs in part as follows:

I want to be,
I want to be,
I want to be down home in Dixie
Where the dog-gone hens are glad to lay
Scrambled eggs in the new-mown hay.

But how came this distorted version of "Dixie" to Cairo? For lack of definite evidence to the contrary, one can but conjecture that it is one of the fruits of the custom of sending United States warships on world voyages.

Send-Offs for All

The habit of giving people a send-off has never been so popular in England as it is in many other countries, and perhaps it is for this reason the English are so touched by the gifts of flowers or fruit that are presented to them on leaving some hotel where they have made a short stay, or receiving cheers and songs in their honor from a band of acquaintances they have made in some foreign town where they have been only a few months. Even the telegram of good wishes that is now becoming usual to the ocean-going traveler is a modern innovation to a good number of people still, but it is a habit that will grow upon the traveler, because it has a kindly thought at the back of it that they cannot do without.

When Rupert Brooke went to America in 1913 he said that everybody except himself seemed to have some one or other to see him off so he went ashore and found a dirty little boy who was unoccupied and who said his name was William; the poet soon struck a bargain with him—he was to wave a farewell for sixpence. "So I gave him sixpence and went back on board," Rupert Brooke writes, "and when the time came he leaned over the railings on the landing stage and waved. Now and then he shouted indistinct messages in a shrill voice, and as we sailed away the last object I looked at was a small dot waving a white handkerchief, or nearly white, faithfully. So I got my sixpenny worth and my farewell. Dear William."

Color Scheming

In the days of the New Art, color scheme seems to be at a discount. Is this New Art, this rut-breaker, a wildcat scheme, who shall say?

Perhaps a champion color schemer of Australia puts a different construction on the words "color scheme." This feathered friend may be seen on sea beaches, and is an active little red-legged bird, who in early summer lays two eggs on the beach, having first made a critical color survey, so that the markings on the eggs may not cause them to be detected through any diversity of coloring in the surrounding beach. This free-as-air schemer

blends or matches color for protection.

The question arises, is this bird typical of New Art, Art, artfulness or simply artlessness?

Secretary Daniels Takes Action

Secretary Josephus Daniels, according to a news item, has issued an order abolishing the use of simplified spelling in the United States Navy. This system was introduced by President Roosevelt in 1905 and in spite of the opposition of Congress has been in general use for the last 15 years.

Now, it seems, on the eve of a change of administration, Secretary Daniels feels that one good deed still remains to be done for the glory of the Democratic Party. Or it may be that with kindly thought for the future he is paving the way for decreased departmental expenses. At all events in reverting to the orthography of Johnson and Webster, he is simplifying matters for the Navy.

WALLACE GALLERY REOPENS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the reopening of the Wallace Collection, the last of the London galleries and museums is again available to the public; and if it has been impatient and disconcerted at the delay in the case of the Wallace Collection the reward is in proportion, for three new rooms have been added to the top great improvement in the lighting for the pictures and a better sense of decoration of the walls on which they hang. Great ingenuity has been displayed in making one form of art support and explain another in rearranging the masterpieces to their advantage and bringing the porcelain, furniture and other works of art into more satisfactory relation. The catalogue stall is enlarged and comes more into line with similar aims and objects as those of London's large museums.

The hours of admission have been simplified and the public may now visit a collection that is itself a wealth in culture, every weekday from 10 to 5 and on Sundays 2 to 5. Another innovation is the appointment of Mr. W. G. Constable as guide lecturer.

There is one which may be recommended to her special notice, where actors, writers, and other artists are gathering daily at luncheon time or dinner time to eat and talk, and build slowly the edifice of the present which will be looked upon by the future as history.

Appropriately a Cellar

This little eating place is tucked away in an inconspicuous basement on Forty-third Street, near Broadway. Tall men have to stoop to enter it, and only the boldest of the uninitiated tries to negotiate it unguided by some one who has been there before.

Once in, the first impression is that of another world, and time, indeed of over a quarter of a century ago. Lining the walls are quaint old cupboards, holding, not only some pieces of rare old china ware, but the common colored glass receptacles of the last generation, now scorned as mid-Victorian, large blue saltcellars with white spots on them, the kind that used to grace roundmamma's pantry shelf, little round brown mustard jugs, ruffled dishes of open-work glass, mugs with landscapes on them. On one mantelpiece, balancing two sides of an old-fashioned clock, whose hands point perpetually to five minutes to two, stand two crockery plates on wire stands, with portraits of Edward VII and his queen upon them in full court regalia. Within another fireplace hang brightly polished, old copper kettles, and pots.

Every available wall space, which is not already taken up with one of the several cupboards and mantelpieces, is covered with pictures and framed old theater programs. Here King Edward and Queen Victoria, and the prince consort, figure largely again, as well as quaint early prints and engravings of New York, "Broadway in 1785," "The First City Hall," "An Early Residence of George Washington," etc.

The theatrical programs of the seventies which hang on the walls are cause both for merriment at their "queerness" and relief that the "good old days" are no more for those who frequent this little room, and read out loud to each other "The Drunken's Daughter, or The Fallen Saved," or from another program the list of scenes as follows: "Act I. At the Foot of the Sierras. Act II. The Howling Wilderness. Act III. Inside of Tom's Cabin. Act IV. In the Heart of the Sierras. Act V. Bill's Cabin. Note: In Act IV a cataract of living waters will be introduced." But it is with regret that the old prices are noted: "Dress circle, \$1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Wednesday matinee, admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra."

The Company at Board

Against this background of antiquity sit very modern groups of those actively engaged in the pursuits of today. They may be conscious of the picturesqueness of the place in which they sit, but, unlike their brethren in "the Village," they are utterly unconscious of their own picturesqueness. They are attracted to this place, not only because of its unique character but because it has a reputation for "good eats," and because, for the same reason, they are likely to find their friends there.

The proprietor acts as hostess, and though she never asks questions, does not rest content until she can call each of her customers by name. Acquaintance with her explains the freshness of the place, the "atmosphere" with murkiness, the picturesqueness without exoticism. Small and alert, "tidy" in appearance, she flits from table to table with a word here and a chuckle there, and then trots swiftly to the front of the room to answer a call of "chocolate cake, please," from one of the waitresses. Certain desserts like cake and pies, which she keeps in a cupboard up by the money box, she herself cuts. Around her waist is tied an apron of dark-colored, flowered English print in which are three pockets. In these pockets are nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars with which she makes quick change for each customer as he pays his check on the way out.

Her waitresses have the same friendly attitude that she has. They, too, have their customers who will stand in line patiently waiting until

A MERMAID TAVERN UP TO DATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Which of all the gathering places of the artists and literateurs of the present will be singled out by future generations as the Mermaid Tavern of today? It is quite certain to be an eating place of some sort, for places like people, are known by the company they keep, and no place seems so conducive of acquaintanceship and friendly conversation, as that tavern, club or lunch room where acquaintances can hide their knees under a table and eat and sip and chatter. Various places attract various sets of people according to their mutual congeniality, their thoughts and ambitions in common.

Paris is full of eating places of associations, as are London, Berlin, Vienna, as well as Venice, Naples, and Rome. Here groups have gathered to talk heatedly of ideals, ambitions, and theories. Many, many have taken their accomplishments out in talking, and hence have been forgotten, but others have talked and gone home to prove their words, and these are the ones which have made the eating places famous.

New York, also, and the cities of the new world, are gradually building up their places of tradition. The most obvious artist's quarter of New York is the much-heralded, much-visited, and much-sung Greenwich village. But many other places outside of "the Village" are quietly gathering their young people of ideas and thought, and who is to say of which of them all will be "chosen by fortune for her stamp of fame?"

There is one which may be recommended to her special notice, where actors, writers, and other artists are gathering daily at luncheon time or dinner time to eat and talk, and build slowly the edifice of the present which will be looked upon by the future as history.

Visions of Glittering Gem-like Things

Visions of glittering, gem-like things rise naturally in your thoughts when you hear the word humming bird. You think of those marvelous winged beings in Bohemian spun-glass (not uncommon in the old days, now, alas, extinct) or perhaps of fragments of a rainbow feast" such as Queen Mab and Oberon may have shared during heights of their empire's glory. The aesthetic satisfaction the eye derives from watching them would seem largess enough from one store of beauty—to hear a humming bird also sing—is it not too much? To imagine a sunbeam giving out an odor of altar of rose, or to fancy a flashing drop of dew tasting like honey from Hyatt's—thus to an "Easterer" would it be, should he expect these jewels to emit a song?

A mite of a creature, plumaged like the delicate abalone shells one finds on Pacific shores, competing with bulbil, nightingale and lark! Yes, one of the American hummers sings. There is not in nature's repertoire a jollier, more rollicking madrigal than is troubadored by Anna's Humming Bird. What an inadequate name! Who Anna was, whether queen or naturalist, or wife, rocking the cradle, or the boat of state, legend reveals not.

In the cloudless California "winter" he perches with cocky diminutiveness on palm frond, cedar tip, or eucalyptus twig; a hundred times an hour his needlelike elfin carol rings out:

Deedle dee
Deedle dee
Oh gee! Oh gee!

It is exactly the sort of sound your childhood ears expected to hear from brownies or fairies when happily you should chance to surprise a group. No insect voice is keener; though its timber not at all resembles locust, katydid, cricket or grasshopper; it carries through the maze of fresh greenery about you like the shrillness of tiny whistles. It is not richness and tone that make it irresistible; it is the rollicking gayety that captivates you. Just as his song pierces the foliage so does the sudden flash of his violet throat strike at your eyes, at first finding you incredulous that you saw the glitter arieth. Could it have been such a violet flame? There it is again more flowing than before. Such color, such grace of delight, such caroling. "Calypso Anna" is a bird superlative.

The ditty is poured out, almost forced out, from his ecstatic body, every fiber quiver with the effort; this avian Tom Thumb is allwitter with the hearty cheer he holds, and the great good wishes he has in store for the world.

Watch him as he lights upon the tip-top of a 20-foot cedar, his mate sitting on a more demure perch lower down, and not too interested in the affair. He squeaks his "Deedle dee!"

Then straight up he goes, up, up, until the blue depths almost hide him. Of a sudden, with folded wings he falls like a stone. Almost at her level, and with a quick brake of wings, he stops with a short swoop. A zinging, brazen whirr hums from the tattered feathers and, like a dart which eyes cannot follow, he has settled himself upon the self-same cedar-tip, bursting into a breathless "Oh gee, oh gee, oh gee!"

A microscopic flit of wings and a diminutive preen of fairylike plumage. Look, he is off again; the slide is repeated, only to end in a settling light as thistledown upon the twig he left.

He repeats this caper eight or ten times, apparently until convinced of duty well done, then the gossamer feathers are preened again at length and in exceeding detail. Several days later further intrusions into this roisterous sedate nest life would reveal a lilliputian cup felted of "fern cotton" saddled on branch-end or manzanita tangle. Two perfectly elliptical white eggs lie in this cottony hollow, the size of a thumb-dent.

Perhaps you too, years after, when by chance you hear a squeak of glassware rubbed tightly together will recall with a start a far California glade steeped in sunshine, and there a free-holder of fairyland piping his gay jubilee.

As against this background of antiquity sit very modern groups of those actively engaged in the pursuits of today. They may be conscious of the picturesqueness of the place in which they sit, but, unlike their brethren in "the Village," they are utterly unconscious of their own picturesqueness. They are attracted to this place, not only because of its unique character but because it has a reputation for "good eats," and because, for the same reason, they are likely to find their friends there.

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Certain desserts like cake and pies, which she keeps in a cupboard up by the money box, she herself cuts. Around her waist is tied an apron of dark-colored, flowered English print in which are three pockets. In these pockets are nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars with which she makes quick change for each customer as he pays his check on the way out.

Her waitresses have the same friendly attitude that she has. They, too, have their customers who will stand in line patiently waiting until

a table of their favorite waitress is freed.

It is more than likely that some place of this kind will achieve the fame of the Mermaid Tavern, on account of those who frequent it. Indeed many of those people who are seen there every day are already well known as actors, writers, publishers, and artists, and many of the younger ones show promises of greater fame than they have as yet been accorded. At some future day it may be recorded in their biographies that they ate here, or the place itself may achieve the distinction of a brass historical plate recording the name of some former customer.

ANNA'S HUMMING BIRD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Visions of glittering, gem-like things

rise naturally in your thoughts when you hear the word humming bird.

You think of those marvelous winged beings in Bohemian spun-glass

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alas, extinct) or perhaps of frag-

ments of a rainbow feast" such as

Queen Mab and Oberon may have

shared during heights of their em-

pire's glory. The English people found their pleasure dancing, singing and mumming in the open air. Now they sit in a stuffy cinema, watching the worst type of movie. A great movement to better this state of things is now given a start, and not the least important side of this movement is that which concerns the amusement of the people. The aim of the League of Arts is to see that fun of the right sort is provided, and so gradually to train the people of England to find their pleasure in artistic things.

Good music, good dancing, simple

things and unaffected plays—these

are the work of the league to provide

in places where the populace can

easily enjoy them and, in preference

in the open air. Moreover, it is the

desire of the league to encourage the

audience to take their share in the

entertainment, and so become themselves

the entertainers. Whenever possible

the spectators are asked to join in,

and 5000 voices will unite when a song

is given which is widely known. The

league carries its idea further and

teaches its audience certain songs that

this end may be achieved.

The League of Arts came into being

less than two years ago. As one of

its tenets is that the service of art

should be impersonal, and all who

minister to its cause anonymous, its

organizer and officials refuse to allow

their names to be printed. Their services

are honorary, and the work

they have put into the short period

that the league has existed must have

CRISIS REACHED IN NEEDLE TRADES

New York Clothing Workers
Seek Joint Survey of Industry
in Effort to Insure Employment
—Manufacturers Enter Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With both sides claiming that the struggle is virtually one for existence, that by trade unionism being to maintain the closed shop policy in the clothing trades and that by the manufacturers to maintain their business in the face of greatly diminished returns on their investments, the war between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has assumed significance as a climax to the trouble that has been brewing in the needle trades since the strike of the buying public against high prices began to take effect in lack of business and unemployment.

The specific issues between the employers and the union are: the restoration of piece-work, lowering of wages, and recognition of the rights of the employers to hire and discharge at their own discretion. The 30,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have voted against all these proposals. Their president, Sidney Hillman, has said that the employers' purpose "is to create more unemployment, to break with the union, destroy us, and return to the sweatshop if possible."

Conference Proposed

To the employers, Mr. Hillman said: "The union is ready to go into conference for the purpose of ascertaining proper production and to assume the responsibility for the maintenance in future of such production standards as will be jointly agreed to.

The organization is fully alive to the competitive nature of the industry, and is ready to do its part in assisting to remedy any unsatisfactory control prevailing in this market.

The union does not control production, the responsibility for proper production and costs rests by no means solely, or even primarily, upon the union. The union is, however, conscious of its duty and responsibility in dealing with problems of the industry. Therefore the union has accepted the suggestion of the impartial chairman for a joint committee to be appointed and charged with the duty of ascertaining existing conditions, determining the extent to which production can be increased and the means by which these ends can be secured.

"Let us together explore the possibilities for bettering production without trying to resort to the old brutal way of cutting wages as soon as there is a business decline. To submit to less is to submit to a reversion to force and anarchy in industry instead of proceeding on the road of law and order in industry. This is the issue—clear and simple."

Plan Called Evasive

The reply of William Bandier, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association, contains the declaration that "a most careful perusal of the statement of Mr. Hillman reveals to us that in no appreciable way do you propose to meet this problem save by an evasive plan for delay, disguised under an appeal for further investigation and exploration."

The rejection of the Labor leader's suggestions for further investigation, in connection with the association's statement that "all that remains is the method which will bring business to the employers and work to the workers" is generally held to be a declaration of war, at any rate in these particular trades, against the closed shop. Negotiations continued since August 26 have failed to bring together the two factions. The summary discharge by the employers of the "impartial chairman" represents, in connection with the other declarations of purpose of the employers, the attempt to destroy all government in the industry." Mr. Hillman has said. In view of the firm stand of the employers, it is said that there will be no other course open to the workers than to attempt to form an offensive and defensive alliance of needle trades unions, embracing 500,000 members. The power such an alliance would wield at the present time is lessened, it is said, by the condition, prevalent and prospective, in the clothing trades. It is estimated that hardly more than 10,000 out of 60,000 garment workers here are working at the present time, many manufacturing establishments being closed for lack of orders.

Misrepresentation Proposed

Mr. Bandier's reply to the president of the amalgamated workers, in part, follows:

"In view of existing conditions and the union's refusal to accept the proposal of the manufacturers contained in the resolution of the market committee of December 2, 1920, it is no longer possible to recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union as representing and acting in the interests of the workers in the New York clothing market, and the manufacturers will attempt in every way possible to secure business and give employment to their workers upon a basis

which will insure good wages and make competition with the other markets possible."

"It is also officially announced that the impartial chairman has ceased to function and that he is without authority to speak on behalf of the local market."

"To make possible the sale of clothing at reduced prices, the cost of production must be reduced. That the labor unit cost of production in the New York market is prohibitively higher than in any other center you would never question except for purposes of delay."

"To a candid mind all the germane facts are established. All that remains is the method which will bring the struggle to the employers and work to the workers."

"Our proposal that a standard of production shall be formulated, that each worker shall be required to produce and be paid in accordance with that standard and upon a basis permissive of competition with other markets where your union standards now prevail, is not our arbitrary demand, as you charge, but is the natural and inevitable solution to the problem confronting us. The undisputed facts irresistibly compel the adoption of this plan of work if the New York market is to be saved."

"We are compelled to construe your letter as a rejection of our proposal, and shall act accordingly."

NEEDS OF BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Commissioner Asks for Funds to Bring Into Its Service Men and Women of Best Ability

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in his annual report, says there is urgent need of much larger appropriations to the bureau: (1) To enable it to do more effectively and satisfactorily the work which it now undertakes to do; (2) to enable it to extend its work into fields in which it now does nothing except incidentally; and (3) to enable it to bring into its expert service men and women of the best ability and to keep them until and after they have gained the power and skill which can come only through familiarity with the work of the office.

The commissioner's recommendations, summarized, are:

An assistant commissioner and an executive secretary at salaries large enough to obtain competent persons. An assistant editor, as the editorial work of the office has increased tenfold in the last 10 years.

A specialist in foreign and domestic systems of education and an assistant in foreign systems.

An appropriation of \$5000 to equip the bureau with modern labor-saving devices.

An increase of appropriation for travelling expenses for the commissioner and employees acting under his direction.

For printing the reports, bulletins, circulars, and journals which should issue from the bureau each year, not less than \$125,000.

Additional specialists in higher education, including education in universities, colleges, schools of technology, schools of professional education, and normal schools.

The restoration of the appropriation for the promotion of school-directed home gardening.

An increase in the number of specialists and assistants in rural education and industrial education.

The addition of two or three specialists to the division of commercial education for the investigation of problems of commercial education and to assist in making plans and finding means for the preparation of young people for participation in the larger commercial life upon which the country is now entering.

The addition of several specialists and assistants in the division of city school administration for the investigation of problems of education and school administration in cities and towns.

An appropriation to enable the bureau to promote the physical, mental and moral education of children in the home and to bring about more effective cooperation of home and school in the education of children of school age.

Stereopticon and stereoscopic slides, moving-picture films and phonographic records in school instruction and for extension education through community organizations, women's clubs and other societies, and a central agency for the production and circulation of such slides, films and records.

Immediate establishment of a division of educational extension to resume and expand the work begun by the bureaus in the last half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Means to enable the Bureau of Education to cooperate with state and county school officers in establishing and maintaining model rural schools for the purpose of demonstrating the value of such forms of rural-school organizations, management, courses of study and methods of teaching as may appear to be most desirable to be incorporated in the rural schools of the several states and communities of the United States.

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MINERS UNION TO STAND BY WORKERS

International Executive Board
Indorses Determination of Operators in Alabama and West Virginia to Win Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The

struggle with the bituminous coal operators of Alabama and of Mingo County, West Virginia, will be carried on to the finish by the coal miners, according to a decision of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America. The following declaration, unanimously adopted by the board, was given out for publication:

"The International Executive Board is impressed with the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by the mine workers of Alabama in their wonderful fight for the right to establish the principle of collective bargaining and compel recognition by the coal operators of the award of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission. The 42,000 men, women and children who are engaged in this struggle are suffering from the most intense persecution heaped on them by the arrogant coal operators of that State. Every conceivable method has been used against them—eviction from their homes, foreclosure on their household and personal effects, false arrests and imprisonment, prohibition of the right of assembly, denial of their statutory and constitutional rights, unwarranted use of state troops in the coal fields, denunciation by an unfavorable press and a most malicious public campaign of misrepresentation have all failed to break their dauntless spirit. It is indeed questionable whether the people of Armenia, whose sufferings have shocked the world, are in worse circumstances than the oppressed mine workers of Alabama.

"In Mingo County, West Virginia, a struggle of equal importance is being waged. The miners of that territory were locked out by the employers because of their desire to organize and the request for the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

They have waged a remarkable struggle against overwhelming odds, despite the innumerable outrages inflicted by the private army of hired gunmen employed by the coal operators of that region.

The International Executive Board declares these industrial struggles in Alabama and West Virginia must be continued until the coal operators recognize the rights of their employees. The principle of human rights recognized by the enlightened public opinion of our country is at stake. There can be no compromise of this principle. The full moral and financial assistance of the International Union, representing its membership of 500,000 mineworkers, will be placed behind the mine workers of Alabama and West Virginia in this fight."

Control Bill Introduced

House Measure Would Give Commerce Commission Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first step in an attempt to extend government control to the coal industry of the United States in this session of Congress was taken yesterday when a bill was introduced in the House providing that the Interstate Commerce Commission "should fix the price of coal, kind and quality considered, whenever and wherever sold by producer to dealer."

According to the provisions of the bill rules would be established for the regulation of production, sale, shipment, distribution or storage among dealers and consumers. The Interstate Commerce Commission would exercise these and other powers over the coal industry just as it does over the railroads. Small mines producing

coal for local consumption, however, would not come under these regulations until requested on petition or complaint, and application to retailers would be under similar conditions.

In order that a practicable workable system may be established, the bill provides that any commission or agent authorized to represent a city, town or state shall, under the authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, be given access to all records connected with the production, sale and distribution of coal, so that it can be ascertained whether or not the provisions of the bill are being complied with.

The public is not to have to wait until the commission can put its control of the coal industry in effect to be protected against the present system of production and distribution of coal. The bill provides that, meanwhile, wholesale prices of coal shall not exceed the so-called "base price" fixed by authority of the federal government. If the coal is not sold at the mine, but through an agent or broker, the wholesale price is to be no more than 20 cents a ton in advance of the base price at the mine, plus the authorized transportation charge from the mine.

Orders from consumers and from dealers selling to consumers are to take precedence over all other orders, and no coal is to be shipped out of the country until, in the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, consumers have been taken care of and will not be adversely affected by the exportation of coal.

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Interstate Commerce Commission,

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the exportation of coal.

The decision of the voters on the

2.75 per cent beer referendum, which

was submitted at the national election

and came up again on the municipal ballots, however, is taken as indicating an even more decided swing into the

prohibition column. On November 2

the cities which voted yesterday on the

beer referendum gave a majority of 14,930 in favor of putting the inoperative law on the statute books.

Tuesday these municipalities gave a

favorable majority of 8816 on the same

issue, a decrease of 6114 votes in

slightly more than one month. Inasmuch as the women voted in both of

these elections it is felt that this

popular decision represents a marked

and significant revision of sentiment.

"The liquor forces have pointed to

the large license majorities as being

an instruction to the Legislature on

the part of the people," said Arthur J.

Davis, chairman of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in commenting on the election results. "This acceptance

of the vote as indicating the public

will, however, seem to give the prohibi-

tion forces a right to assume that the

public desires dry legislation and

adequate enforcement. The vote Tues-

day does not leave much doubt as to

the direction of public opinion with re-

gard to useless laws on the statute

books of the Commonwealth."

Available official and unofficial re-

turns, from all but seven states, show

that Mr. Debs polled 900,563, which

added to the Socialist vote of these

seven states four years ago—48,366

would give him a total of 948,929. The

missing states are Idaho, Louisiana,

Montana, New Mexico, North and

South Dakota, and Texas.

Mr. Debs got 204,120 votes in New

York State. Excepting the soldier vote,

the unofficial returns show more than

four times the State's Socialist vote in

1916 and over three times Mr. Debs'

poll in 1912. Other states which gave

Mr. Debs a sizeable vote this year in-

cluded Wisconsin, with 80,635; Illinois,

74,747; Pennsylvania, 70,021; Califor-

nia, 64,076; Ohio, 57,147; Minnesota,

56,106; Massachusetts, 32,267; Michigan,

28,947; New Jersey, 27,141; Okla-

homa, 25,635; Indiana, 24,703; Misso-

ouri, 20,248; Iowa, 16,981; Kansas,

15,507; Connecticut, 18,335.

MUTINIOUS CHINESE
SOLDIERS QUIETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—

The United States patrol com-

SWISS CONSIDERING WOMAN SUFFRAGE

People Are Cautious About Extending Equal Rights to Women and Some Women Would Leave Politics to Men

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—It is interesting to witness the slow and cautious evolution of Swiss people toward woman suffrage. A strong and eager group of active pioneers are busy educating the masses, but they meet with an undercurrent of conservatism, prejudice and indifference broken only by the great national events which now and then stir the public conscience. Too many women are still satisfied to leave the management of the state entirely to the men, though they feel any unwelcome effect of government in their own family life.

Switzerland is so constituted that progress becomes difficult and checked. The cantons are so jealous of their independence that the play of national politics often reverses the efforts of the federal government to centralize while each canton tries to retain its independence as much as possible. In each canton, the "Commune" (township) or smallest political unit has also a certain amount of local independence and privileges which it is ever striving to maintain.

The Power of the Commune

To have a legal and civic status, citizens are obliged to belong to a "Commune" which must provide for them in case of utter destitution. This "Commune" is under direct cantonal government and control, the canton imposing, for instance, a program of all public schools. Cantons submit in their turn to the federal government, which disposes of the army, the customs and similar matters. Taxation is communal, cantonal, and federal.

Each canton, which has its cantonal constitution, has also its own civil and penal laws. It took years and years to unify civil law in the present "Civil Federal Code of 1912." The new penal code, which will unify penal law, is to be submitted to the popular vote and if suffrage be not granted the Swiss women in the near future, they may have to submit, without their own consent, to a penal code which is not entirely free from a double standard of morality and justice.

On May 6, 1920, when Switzerland had to vote for or against its entrance into the League of Nations, the Swiss women were stirred to their depth and for once unanimously and sincerely wished they could record their opinion. The whole of that day it was uncertain whether the "yes" or the "no" would gather the majority of votes, and there was a thrill in the air. In the streets, in the cars, women would glance at each other, shake hands even, united in the bond of an invisible sisterhood which stood for an ideal of peace and good will toward nations and men.

Inferiority Acutely Felt

This time they acutely felt the inferiority of their political status and understood why they should have it removed. They are perhaps less anxious to have the political vote than to have a voice in the referendum to which great and vital issues are ultimately entrusted. This is the most complete expression of self-government.

The Federal Chambers had a debate on woman suffrage in the autumn of 1918 for the first time. This debate was forced upon them by the "committee of action" of Olten, representing the advanced Socialist Party which had made itself the champion of woman suffrage. The Swiss Association in favor of woman suffrage and the Alliance of Swiss Feminine Societies, representing some 25,000 women, endorsed this claim by presenting petitions and sending delegations. Some able speeches were made by those members of the Federal Council who were in favor of woman suffrage and the council decided to consider the matter.

Position in Geneva

Several of the cantons have had private bills brought before their grand council, but none have yet granted them full political rights. In the Canton of Geneva, in May, 1919, a deputy presented a bill for the enfranchisement of women. It was well received and it seems probable that Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, will be the first canton to grant its women the vote. In November, 1917, the upper house of the Canton of Neuchâtel took up the study of woman suffrage; it reported against it! A heated discussion followed in the lower house with a majority against the adoption of the report. This obliged the upper house to present a bill to the lower house to introduce woman suffrage in the cantonal Constitution. This bill was adopted by a strong majority, but it rested with the electors themselves to decide in the last instance. The voting which took place shortly after gave 5346 for and 12,017 against, the bill being defeated by the people after it had been accepted by its representatives!

The Grand Council of Tessin has granted the women a restricted vote in the administration of communal property. This innovation gave some representatives the opportunity of pleading in favor of an extended suffrage. The Grand Council of Fribourg, whilst discussing a law on the opening and closing of public houses, came to the conclusion that it was but fair to give the women the "right of initiative" in matters communal, as this would enable them to have the law modified.

Modern Ideas Winning

In the Canton of Vaud, the bill presented in 1917 was handed over to a

special commission which reported unfavorably on it a year later. In November, 1919, a delegation sent by the Suffrage Society was received with sympathy if not with full approbation—a sign that even such conservatives are not impervious to modern ideas.

In the Canton of Zürich a proposal was made to grant the communal vote, but the Social-Democrats asked for equal suffrage and equal eligibility to the offices of the canton, the district and the commune. The women's unions warmly support the proposal to grant cantonal suffrage. After much discussion the government decided to leave the initiative of this reform to the electors, recommending its acceptance. The voting took place last February and the bill was defeated by a majority of four to one, the Socialists being responsible for the defeat. Bernese women sent a petition to the Grand Council in 1914 urging that they be granted municipal suffrage; this request was refused by a large majority. In December of the same year, women succeeded in getting elected as poor law guardians, on the boards of schools and of public hygiene. The Canton of Grisons granted in 1918 the ecclesiastical vote and a woman has been elected as a "clergyman" in one town.

In the other cantons the movement toward political emancipation has only begun and the three cantons which constituted the cradle of Switzerland and were the creators of its liberties are slowest to grant their women folk. The rights for which they have fought with so much valor, and which they were so eager to secure in 1919, they still hesitate to share in full with them in 1920. The little band of suffragettes is steadily growing, but they know that it is unsafe to pluck green fruit from the tree when for a certain time the ripe fruit will fall to the ground in its season.

CARE OF PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At the third triennial congress of the South African Prisoners Aid Association, which was held recently, the constitution was amended so as to enlarge its scope. The objects of the association, which give some idea of the work covered, may be summarized as follows:

1. The prevention of recidivism; 2. to encourage the study of causes underlying crime and recidivism and to conduct public propaganda. 3. Befriending the innocent and ignorant under accusation. 4. The after-care of discharged prisoners. 5. Helping the deserving dependents of prisoners. 6. To take any steps necessary for the prevention of delinquency and the prevention of the manufacture of criminals. 7. Establishing branches and appointing representatives whenever there are jails. 8. To carry out all measures necessary to give effect to any of the above objects.

The South African Prisoners Aid Association in its present form was inaugurated in 1911. At its first triennial congress at Pretoria in 1914 J. D. V. Roos, then director of prisons, pointed out the object aimed at in the holding of the conferences by saying: "While our ordinary duties are limited to helping the prisoner out of his sea of trouble and to bring him back to terra firma, on this one occasion, every three years we can go further afield and, as is done by the National Prisoners' Associations of America, discuss any question affecting prisoners or the treatment of crime, in addition to the work of the association, wherein, by the experience gained by us, we consider our advice will inure to the benefit of the state."

IRISH CRITICISM OF THE BARRY SENTENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Major Erskine Childers, D.S.C., commenting on the capital sentence on Kevin Barry, the young medical student, in Mountjoy prison, said that it was an insulting outrage and an abuse of power, and that it contrasted ill with the forbearance and humanity shown by the Irish volunteers toward their captives. "In these guerrilla combats with soldiers or police," he said, "both classes do the same work with the same weapons." Major Childers also stated that "murders of individual police have been comparatively rare." Up to recently these numbered just 17. He asked, "What of the 80 murders by soldiers and constables of unarmed and wholly innocent people? To hang Barry, he said, was to push to its logical extreme the hypocritical pretense that the national movement in Ireland is the squalid conspiracy of a murder gang.

Arthur Griffith, in making his appeal on behalf of Barry, pointed out that under similar circumstances a body of Irish volunteers released 25 English soldiers whom they had captured and disarmed at Kings Inn, Dublin, on June 1 last. This procedure he states, has been invariably followed by members of the Irish republican army toward their "prisoners of war," and in no case, Mr. Griffith asserts, has any prisoner been maltreated by the volunteers. Mr. Griffith accuses the government of branding "prisoners of war" as criminals, and stigmatizes the hanging of Barry as an outrage.

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Modern Ideas Winning

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NEED OF SUSTAINED SPEED FOR AIRSHIPS

Experience Shows That for an Atlantic Service a Cruising Speed of at Least 85 Miles Per Hour Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In his book, "Commercial Airships," H. B. Pratt foretells that in the very near future one may be able to make the trip from London to New York by airship in about 55 hours. The prophecy is apparently contingent upon the production of airships possessing a greater cruising speed than any at present in existence or being built at this moment. For one imagines that Mr. Pratt refers to a regular service, and not to an occasionally possible feat like that of the R-34, which made the Atlantic crossing last year (1919) or the extraordinary trans-ocean leap of Alcock.

There is not the slightest doubt that regular airship services across the Atlantic will, ere many more years have passed, be possible; but their time is not yet, and it is very necessary, in order to prevent the inevitable pessimistic reaction born of unfulfilled promises, that the situation should be explained. Mr. Pratt, of course, has gone deeply into the subject, but unfortunately airship enthusiasts are citing his book with a strong predisposition to find support for their larger claims.

Cruising Speed

The writer is an airship enthusiast, but throughout 13 years in aeronautics he has often seen the mischief wrought by promises so loosely worded as to mislead the public. When it is remembered that the slower of the aeroplane types that are employed on the London-Paris line are machines with an economical speed of 72 miles per hour, and that it is frankly admitted these are too slow to insure the desirable regularity, since the wind holds them up on a number of days in the year (while the faster types still carry on), the risk of overestimated prophecy in the matter of an Atlantic service will be apparent.

There is not an airship in existence or on the stocks with a cruising speed of more than about 63 miles per hour, and, although one writes without precise knowledge of the capabilities of the latest Zeppelins now being built, it is stated, for an American syndicate—it may be assumed that their economical speed is not great. If it exceeds that, it is only by a mile or so. But for an Atlantic service a cruising speed of, at the very least, 85 miles per hour is necessary.

Influence of Wind

When, last year, the British Air Ministry issued meteorological and other information for the use of cross-Atlantic air navigators it was made perfectly clear that craft of less than 100 miles per hour speed were very limited in the choice of favorable periods for the eastward crossing. As regards the westward crossing, owing to the prevailing winds they were still more restricted. The wind, indeed, is the most important outside influence limiting aircraft so far as regular services are concerned, and there is far too common a tendency to ignore it on the part of those who, rightly enough, are desirous of seeing aerial navigation make rapid strides.

Any question of merely occasional airship trans-Atlantic journeys, when the weather is favorable, is ruled out by the stern necessity to put the matter on a commercial basis. The fare of £77 mentioned by Mr. Pratt would only be possible provided a large number of airships were in commission. For an isolated trip the cost would be much greater, although admittedly at £77 the advantages to some people would be great enough to justify the difference between that figure and the first-class steamboat fare.

In the Air Ministry's statement (which concerned aeroplanes, and not airships) it was shown that for a machine with a speed of 80 miles per hour, in ordinary conditions during the months of April, May, and June, the time for the journey either way across the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Ireland, would not exceed 45 hours, but even in these good months there were often unfavorable periods when the journey would exceed 64 hours, and that sometimes the east to west journey would be "impossible." Impossible, that is, in view of the limited duration of flight of an aeroplane.

Comparison With Steamers

The airship, of course, has the advantage of not being compelled to descend by exhaustion of fuel. On many of the days of these three months the wind, more often from the west than from the east, exceeds 45 or 50

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miles per hour, and unless an airship had a clear margin of more than 30 miles per hour it would have little advantage over the steamboat, while it would often get halfway, or perhaps three-quarters of the way, or more, across and then having exhausted its fuel, be compelled to drift back on the wind.

A 30-mile per hour wind from west to east, which is often encountered all the way across (probably on more than a hundred days in each year) would mean a wind of at least 40 miles per hour, even at the moderate altitude of airship travel, and such a wind would prolong an airship's journey (even if one assumes a vessel going 80 miles per hour economic speed; which is a large assumption) from Ireland to Newfoundland to 50 hours. In the case of the best airships, at present in existence, it would mean a journey of 100 hours with no margin. And travelers would still have to get from London to the west of Ireland, and from St. Johns to New York.

On the eastward journey, of course, the situation is less unfavorable, and there is no doubt that, consistent with some reasonable degree of regularity, the beginnings of such services will be chiefly for eastward traffic, and confined to one season of the year. But even to attain this speed of airships must be increased.

Allowing for much that can be done in storm-dodging and in varying the route, before the trans-Atlantic can be seriously thought of in connection with even a limited service there must be a change in airship design, for on the present lines advancement in speed is far too slow even though one postulates ships of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity. In some parts of the world, where the winds are lighter and more regular, there are greater immediate opportunities for airships even of existing types; but the Atlantic is a more difficult, as it is the most important, proposition.

Monarchs Dissatisfied

These monarchical sections consist of the Datists, the Maurists, and the Clervists on the Conservative side and the Romanists, the Alibists, and the Garcia Priests on the Liberal and Democratic. As soon as the election was decided upon there was the usual talk about the monarchical coalition, and it was generally assumed that it would take place, although it was believed that the Maurists and the Clervists, particularly the latter, would give trouble, and there was a fairly general dissatisfaction with the way in which the Premier had brought about the dissolution of the Cortes.

Still, there was a disposition to forgive this enterprise, as many other political leaders had been guilty in their time of corresponding maneuvers. Mr. la Ciera, however, is prosecuting his anti-railway tariff campaign with great vigor, and all along has shown direct hostility toward the Datists. The Maurists soon showed themselves to be inclined in the same way, and these two party elements quickly found election affinities in the Romanists and the Alibists, the four forming a monarchical coalition of their own with the Datists left out.

So far the Garcia Priests have not come in. Their leader, the Marques de Albuñuelas, or Garcia Prieto as he is more generally known, is deplored this decision in the monarchical ranks, but Mr. Alba, to whom he is closely allied politically, is expected to bring him over. There is some talk of discontent among the other sections at the request of the Clervists that two places should be given to them, but this is a small matter.

Datists Attacked

After Mr. la Ciera at the outset had made it clear that he intended to cause trouble and began a series of very strong speeches in his own country, which is Murcia, a mild sensation

was caused by an oration on the part of Mr. Goicoechea at Valladolid. This gentleman, a former Cabinet minister, is perhaps the foremost Maurist leader of the time, now that Don Antonio himself keeps so much in the background, and here at Valladolid he made a strong attack upon the Datists, complaining of their present tactics and also that in the Cortes last year when Mr. Maura was Premier, they had not given loyal support. He therefore made it clear that so far as the Maurists were concerned the Datists had very little to hope for. Next, Mr. Dato made a rather weak reply to the declaration of Mr. la Ciera that the country was really being governed by the railway companies in association with banking enterprises and financial institutions, home and foreign.

He merely insisted, as often before, that Spain must do as all other countries had done and raise her railway rates, to enable the companies to carry on properly and improve their material. He took the declarations of the Brussels conference for his defense. He ignored, as before, the points urged by the Clervists that the situation of Spain is not like that of those other countries, and that the railroads of Spain had already had substantial increases permitted to them. As to the assertion that the Spanish railway companies and their financial friends were the real losses of Spain he had no remark to make.

Labor Question Paramount

With these and similar arguments to contend against the government certainly goes forward to this election with less brilliant prospects than most of its predecessors have done, and its situation does not tend to improve. The Labor question, or the social question as it is generally called, being declared to be paramount in spite of the railways, the government does nothing with it, and bad as it has been in the past, it was never worse than at this moment.

A New Strike of the Metal Workers

has broken out in Barcelona, involving over 20,000 men, and there are positively scores and scores of strikes in every part of Spain, some of them serious, while in Valencia, Zaragoza and a few other places there is occasional bomb dropping. Mr. la Ciera has determined not only to exert his views upon Murcia but to make a tour of the chief cities of Spain. He thinks the government will yet be prevented from raising the railway rates, as the chamber must now approve, and discussion of the bill will be prolonged indefinitely, the government not daring to apply the guillotine in the circumstances.

He urges that the policy of the government is contrary to the interests of the taxpayers and of the whole nation.

SPAIN IN MIDST OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Government Will Certainly Face the Electors With Less Brilliant Prospects Than Most of Its Predecessors Have Done

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Electioneering is now in full swing all over the country, and most of the candidates have been selected for the general contest that takes place soon. In its preliminaries at all events this election campaign continues to be extremely interesting, and as the situation develops some extraordinary features are being evolved.

One of these, quite without precedent, and possessing an aspect of humor, is that the government are actually being shut out from candidature in Madrid! There have been times before when the government has exercised certain preferences and moved toward certain exclusions in its arrangement of the monarchical grouping for the various divisions of the capital, but the other monarchical sections are now combining to shut out the Datists, the governmental and the official Conservative party. The general idea on the part of the monarchical sections in Madrid, Liberal and Conservative, is so to combine and arrange things in the manner of a temporary election coalition that the strongest front shall be opposed to the Republican and Socialist attack.

It is certainly not less essential that this should be done this time than formerly, for though the Republicans are not any sort of a danger the Socialists are an increasing force, and they are very vigorous on the present occasion.

Monarchs Dissatisfied

These monarchical sections consist of the Datists, the Maurists, and the Clervists on the Conservative side and the Romanists, the Alibists, and the Garcia Priests on the Liberal and Democratic. As soon as the election was decided upon there was the usual talk about the monarchical coalition, and it was generally assumed that it would take place, although it was believed that the Maurists and the Clervists, particularly the latter, would give trouble, and there was a fairly general dissatisfaction with the way in which the Premier had brought about the dissolution of the Cortes.

Still, there was a disposition to forgive this enterprise, as many other political leaders had been guilty in their time of corresponding maneuvers. Mr. la Ciera, however, is prosecuting his anti-railway tariff campaign with great vigor, and all along has shown direct hostility toward the Datists. The Maurists soon showed themselves to be inclined in the same way, and these two party elements quickly found election affinities in the Romanists and the Alibists, the four forming a monarchical coalition of their own with the Datists left out.

He urges that the policy of the government is contrary to the interests of the taxpayers and of the whole nation, and he believes that the country will think the same and will refuse its votes

WHY GERMANS DID NOT ATTACK BRITISH

German Fleet Said to Have Avoided Striking British Fleet in 1914 Because It Did Not Know Where to Strike

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The first volume of the official German history of the naval aspects of the war, which has just been published here under the editorship of Admiral Von Hantze, of the German Admiralty, gives a very interesting outline of the ideas which guided German naval policy at the outbreak of hostilities. It seems quite clear that the belief entertained by German statesmen that Great Britain would not enter the war handicapped the German Admiralty in the preparations which it was making for the outbreak of the seemingly inevitable hostilities. Even on the very eve of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, German statesmen, optimistic to the end, were calling on the German Admiralty to avoid anything in their movements of German ships which might irritate Great Britain.

The German naval historians frankly confess that the transportation of the British expeditionary force across the Channel to France began earlier than the German naval staff had anticipated and was conducted with extraordinary speed and efficiency. According to the estimate prepared by the sea transportation section of the German Admiralty, they state, the embarkation of the British expeditionary force could hardly begin before the twelfth day of mobilization or the disembarkment terminate in France and Belgium before the fifteenth or sixteenth day of mobilization. "As a matter of fact," they say, "information which reached us about the expeditionary force was uncertain and inadequate until the 7th of August, when suddenly on that day we heard through our agents in Holland that the transportation of the first British advance troops was beginning and that the main body of the army was to follow. On the following day definite news reached us that the transportation of troops was in full swing. The presumptions on which our plans were based so far as the transportation of British troops to France were concerned had thus been proved to be erroneous in more than one direction. A blockade or a close supervision of the Bay of Heligoland, contrary to expectations, had not taken place either at the outbreak of hostilities or just before the transport of the troops began, the British naval authorities evidently being of opinion that the protection of the transports could be adequately assured by the concentration of forces at the eastern entrance to the English Channel."

The Inevitable Telegram

The former Kaiser's inevitable telegram at this juncture was as follows: "Crossing of English expeditionary force in progress probably to Calais, Zeebrugge, Ostend, Dunkerque. As head of one of the greatest shipping lines in Australasia, Burns, Philip & Co. Ltd., Sir James Burns is sure of a certain audience in Australia, and his views of the Jones Shipping Act of the United States have attracted attention. He has just returned from an extensive tour of America and the Far East, and says that the Jones Act will have far-reaching effects all over the world. Australia being as vitally affected as other nations. He expects a policy of retaliation to result from the disabilities which will be attached under the act to foreign ships trading with American ports."

"In Japan proposals are being considered," he says, "for diverting tonnage to South America and elsewhere from the United States Pacific coastal ports, and for running steamers to eastern United States ports, via the Panama Canal, thus neutralizing the river and railway routes offered to American ships. Also by running a small number of vessels at unprofitable rates of freight, the Japanese plan to prevent the American ships charging payable rates."

The proposal by the American Shipping Board to allot 20 or more large steamers to companies trading in the Pacific would affect the Commonwealth, said Sir James Burns. "The substitution of American vessels for those of other nations exclusively in the Pacific trade must hinder the rapidly developing business between the coastal fronts of the Pacific which has been so noticeable during the past few years. The anticipated severe competition will check the natural steady growth of American trade. All are hoping that some more equitable legislation will be substituted for this act."

It seems that the German Admiralty carefully considered various methods for the prevention or at least the obstruction of the transport to France of the British expeditionary force. While the intervention of the German fleet was expressly rejected, the German naval historians admit that without its support it was hardly possible for the torpedo boats, the submarines and the mine layers to pass through the channel on the short moonlight nights which then prevailed to attack the transports or the flanking protecting vessels. No interruption of the transport service, they say, could have been reached so long as the German ships of the line remained in the German naval ports. "Only repeated appearances of our principal forces," they say, "even when a collision with the enemy did not occur, could have produced that state of uncertainty which might have resulted in the delaying or suspension of the transportation of the British troops."

Captain Groos, the German naval officer who deals with this question in the volume under review, emphasizes the interesting fact that no demands for the intervention of the German fleet were made by the German military authorities. The value of the British expeditionary force, he says, a well-trained but necessarily weak

army, does not seem to have been put high. "In any case the chief of the General Staff himself when asked by the Admiralty representative at General Headquarters if the army attached great importance to the interruption of the transport of British troops, replied that it might be just as well if the German Army had to deal with the extra 160,000 Englishmen as well as with the French, and that in any case the naval staff should not allow any attacks which might be made on the transports to interfere with their general plans of operations."

Second Thoughts

It was whilst the transportation of British troops was in progress that on the basis of information received from commanders of four submarines the German naval authorities contemplated the dispatch of the entire German fleet to attack the first British fleet which, they believed, was concentrated in the North Sea. After mature reflection it was decided not to risk the attack for the following reasons:

1. Uncertainty of information about the British and their intentions.

2. Fact that since the German fleet was not molesting the transports there was no compelling reason why the first British fleet should accept battle.

3. An engagement in the North Sea between the German fleet and the first British fleet might lead to the former being cut off from their base by the second and third British fleets which were guarding the eastern entrance to the English Channel.

The naval historians suggest, however, that had the German naval authorities had fuller information at their disposal about the movements and plans of the British, a desperate effort might have been made by them in August, 1914, to destroy British naval power. "The German fleet refrained from striking," they declare, "mainly because it did not know where to strike."

AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF JONES' SHIPPING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As head of one of the greatest shipping lines in Australasia, Burns, Philip & Co. Ltd., Sir James Burns is sure of a certain audience in Australia, and his views of the Jones Shipping Act of the United States have attracted attention.

In regard to secondary education, though the government has not provided native secondary schools, yet number of these institutions have been established, and are being maintained by the various denominational bodies, and the government helps by providing a number of scholarships for Maori children, who possess the required qualifications.

The male scholars are instructed principally in agriculture and wood-work and the females take a domestic course. The children who have graduated from the village to the secondary schools usually show great aptitude for the pursuits mentioned, and when leaving time comes, they are equipped as valuable citizens of the Dominion.

Schools Attractive

Reverting to the village schools, which form the basis of native education, the conditions of the buildings and grounds undoubtedly have a molding influence on the children, and the habits thus ingrained are likely to remain through later years. This being the case it is satisfactory to note that the tidiness, cleanliness, and attractiveness of the schools are

TRAINING OF MAORI CHILDREN A SUCCESS

New Zealand Fully Appreciates Its Responsibilities and Results Are Quite Commensurate With the Efforts Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The education of the children of the Maori aborigines of New Zealand is a question which has engaged the serious attention of the Minister of Education, and there are now established in the Dominion 119 native village schools, the great majority of which are situated in the North Island. In addition to the village schools there are five primary mission schools, and more advanced education is provided at ten boarding establishments. Then there are scattered throughout the country 509 public schools at which Maori children attend.

The total number of children receiving instruction in this way is 10,000, and the annual expenditure incurred by the department amounts to £48,500. It will thus be seen that the New Zealand Government fully appreciates its responsibilities in regard to the tuition of the young natives, and the results have been quite commensurate with the efforts made, for the Maoris are a very intelligent and adaptable race, and when instruction is imparted to them in a judicious and interesting manner, they immediately respond, and take great care with their studies.

The Language Problem

The principal difficulty experienced in the public schools, where natives are in attendance, is the language problem, and the result is that instruction is retarded, and the children do not often gain successes in subjects involving a thorough knowledge of English. The inference to be drawn from this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the importance of the further provision, wherever possible, of schools specially organized for the natives.

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up to a very high standard. This is more in regard to the external appearance, for, in some cases, the interiors leave something to be desired.

It has been proposed that Arbor Day, which is observed throughout New Zealand by the planting of trees, should be more utilized by the teachers to encourage their young charges to bring native shrubs or trees to plant in the school grounds. In cases where difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable trees, the department is willing to provide ornamental trees for the purpose.

Singing Is Popular

In most of the schools, annual concerts and picnics are held, and an extension of this pleasing feature is advocated as the pupils, and even the parents, have expressed great delight with these functions. The children are further looked after in some of the schools by the provision of a cup of coco in the winter months.

Singing is well taught, and the little Maoris take very kindly to this phase of instruction, and thoroughly enjoy the vocal exercise, and it is a real pleasure to listen to and appreciate the singing of the pupils. The difficulty of teaching English to the Maori child, emphasized in the public schools, is also a problem, though on a lesser scale, in the native village schools, and in this, as in other subjects, much depends on the teacher.

With their customary thoroughness the New Zealand Government has grappled most practically with the problem of native instruction and the results already attained reflect credit on all concerned.

COAL MINERS' AWARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Charles Hebble, chairman of the Coal Miners Tribunal, which was appointed by the Prime Minister, delivered his award on September 22 in regard to the wages claims of the Australasian Coal & Shale Miners Federation. The minimum wage for adult off-hand employees was fixed at 16s. 6d. per day. The present wage margins are to be maintained. The rates at present paid to all contract workers were increased by 17½ per cent. Other classes of labor were also granted increases. The existing day rates paid to all boys and youths were increased by 20 per cent.

The additional wages to be paid will necessitate an advance in the price of coal. Mine owners have already raised the export price by 4s. per ton. A further award granted an increase of 3s. a day to all classes of adult labor not covered by the previous award. This increase affects also the brown coal miners of Victoria.

Dealing with the Broken Hill mining dispute, the commission has decided that the hours to be worked shall be 44 weekly for shiftmen, whistle to whistle, with 30 minutes interval daily. The hours to be worked by day men are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon Saturday. A night shift is to be continued, both for underground and surface workers, but there is to be no stopping on the night shift. Wages are to be based on a minimum of 15s. per day, instead of 13s. as under the previous award. An analysis of the air underground in the several mines is to be taken periodically. The contract system is to continue both underground and on the surface.

POLES AND TZECHS ON GOOD TERMS

Normal Relations of Two Peoples Dispose of One of Serious Dangers Threatening Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE. Tzeczo-Slovakia.—An event which has recently occurred is of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the consolidation of Central Europe. It is the abandonment by Poland of its policy of pin pricks toward establishing a new order and the expression of its desire to live on good terms with the neighboring and kindred republic. This event forms the culmination of the political work achieved by Dr. Benes, the Tzeczo-Slovak Foreign Minister whose

daughters which threatened the peace of Europe. It is a matter of common knowledge that the jingo papers in Poland openly advocated war against the Tzeczo-Slovak Republic. The attitude of the Polish Government and the appointment of Mr. Pilz show that this regrettable campaign was the work of irresponsible agitators who did not have the approval of the government or any appreciable following among the people.

These arrangements enable one to recognize the foundations of the New Europe. A large group of free and independent nations will connect northern Bohemia with the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The movement toward Salonta which was the dream of the Austrian imperialists of the old school, thus becomes a reality, although of course, in a form of which the rulers of former Austria-Hungary never dreamt.

Austria, whose acceptance in the little entente is almost certain, will find a possibility among free and economically sound nations to combat the misery which prevails in that country. It must, however, be observed that the free and democratic nations comprising the little entente can only accept a likewise free and democratic state. If unfortunate Austria were again to become the victim of a reactionary and imperialistic government, as is already the case in Hungary, it would, it is felt, be impossible for the little entente to take into their midst a state opposed to the fundamentals upon which their own state constitutions are established.

IMMIGRATION CHANGE OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Protest against the passage of proposed legislation to bar immigration to the United States is registered by a conference of Jewish organizations representing approximately 6000 Jewish residents which has sent memoranda to Rhode Island senators and representatives requesting opposition to the immigration change.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Despite high-priced materials and scarcity of labor a total of 493 miles of grading and track laying was completed in Saskatchewan during the 1920 season, according to the Hon. W. M. Martin, the Premier. The Canadian Pacific Railway constructed 188 miles of grading and laid 20 miles of new tracks. With labor available the company hopes to lay another 55 miles this winter. The difficulty of procuring materials prohibits much more than this being done before 1921.

On extension lines the government railways have completed 160 miles of grading and 125 miles of railway line this season. They promise to lay another 73 miles during the coming winter. All extension work this year was done on branch lines reaching out into new rural communities hitherto untraced.

CANADA TO GET NEWS FROM BRITAIN DIRECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At a general meeting of the Canadian Press, it was decided to establish forthwith a direct cable service of British news. The board of directors was authorized to make a contract with the British news agency of Reuters for a news service which shall be edited in Great Britain by Canadian editors for Canadian papers, and will come to Canada by direct cable without passage through any American news channel.

It was decided to inaugurate the news service at the beginning of the new year. Members were present from all parts of the Dominion when the decision was made.



Trustworthy

For 41 years Ivory Soap has given complete satisfaction. It has cleansed gently and thoroughly everything that any soap can cleanse.

Ivory has given long continued satisfaction because it is made of the choicest and purest materials. Because it contains no free alkali nor unsaponified oil. Because its original quality always has been maintained. Ivory rinses as easily today as ever; lathers as copiously; floats as well; lasts as long.

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Ivory Soap Flakes is genuine Ivory Soap in flake form for washing silks, woolens, lace, linens and all delicate fabrics. Ask your grocer.

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Pen portrait of an Argentine lady

WARMTH of temperament—graciousness and grace—the proud traditions of aristocratic Spain.

Born to adorn and animate a distinguished circle—to entertain with ease and lavishness ambassadors, diplomats, littérateurs, celebrities of all the world—a connoisseur of beauty, and in her own relation to it—a high disdain of anything less choice than the choicest.

That she, in matters of costume supreme in elegance, in richness and refinement, should choose of all that the world offers her in silken underwear, the exquisite loveliness that is Kayser's, sets the seal of distinction on this house.

There are in the Argentine alone fifty-two important houses through which is distributed the Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear which the gentlewomen of Argentina demand.

AMERICAN WALNUT
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BUREAU drawers that slide and slide easily after 200 years of service—are quite to be expected in antique Walnut pieces.

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Ever Make Banana Whip?

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1 envelope Cox's Gelatine.
1 cup (1 gill) cold water
2 cups (1 pint) hot milk
3 ripe bananas, sieved
1 lemon
1 cup (1 lb.) sugar.
1/2 teaspoon red or yellow color.

Mix Gelatine and water together, add milk, and when dissolved add bananas, strained lemon juice, sugar and color. Beat until the mixture begins to stiffen, pour it into a serving dish, set in a cool place for a few hours and serve with milk and cream.

The Cox Gelatine Booklet gives many recipes for puddings, ice creams, and salads. A copy sent free on request.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Review of Winter Fashions

Now that the winter fashions are more or less established, it is interesting to review some of the features which appeal to one as most striking. To begin with, the all-important matter of silhouette, the change is subtle, and is due chiefly to the lengthening of the waist line. We are bound to admit also, that after the keen competition, during the summer months, between the chemise gown with its straight lines and the modern edition of the crinoline, the chemise gown has emerged triumphant. This may be due a good deal to the fact that flounces and frills are eminently more suitable for the airy materials of summer, but when we don jersey and duvetyn we require a simpler mode of expression. The chemise gown, nevertheless, is none the worse for having rubbed shoulders with the crinoline; its recent acquaintance has broadened its point of view, and we often see it now with side drapery or small-kilted frills which make it a far more interesting garment than in the old days. For evening wear we can be as frilly as we like; lace evening dresses are as popular as ever, some of the dresses being composed entirely of lace flounces; colored laces are used as much as cream and white, a peculiar dark shade of apricot being among the most attractive of these.

There is a vast abundance of new woolen materials woven with some delightful little patterns and a great variety of stripes and checks. With these also come many different kinds of brushed wools which are used for trimmings on coats and jumpers. Woolen capes are much in vogue. Some of these are made with a rounded voice of brushed wool, while the cape part is made of a ribbed texture, with perhaps a slit for the arms bound with the brushed wool, bands of it also decorating the bottom of the cape. Many are the beautiful color schemes in which these capes appear.

Another salient feature of the present mode is the lavish use of embroidery on every sort of garment—hats, coats, day or evening dresses—some of these being literally embroidered all over. These embroidered garments are very costly, many of them being most elaborately designed and worked out with thick silks, beads and metal threads. At the same time, there are many kinds of embroidery which, although very effective looking, are not at all difficult to do, and the home dressmaker can do much to beautify a simple gown by embroidering it herself. Thick wool couched on to the dress with a thin silk or metal thread is one easy and quick method which she can employ, filling in the plain spaces with a darning stitch using thin wool of another color.

Velours coats abound in many beautiful colors. The long roll coat reaching to the waist, where the coat fastens with one button, is a new and favorite shape, while some of the sleeves are bell-shaped. Hailey's plush and black velvet are two favorite materials for the millinery of the moment; ribbon is also largely used, the hats being composed of it entirely, while on others will be seen a decoration made up of small bunches of very narrow widths of many different colors. Ostrich feathers are rather conspicuous by their absence, preference being given to plumes of coque feathers, which appear on many hats.

Fresh Eggs from the Country

Fresh eggs! Eggs two days old! There are few cooks, either amateur or professional, who fail to show a heightened interest in the conversation which touches upon this subject. But the journey of the fresh egg from the farm to the consumer is sometimes long and devious. At least it used to be. Now, through the aid of the parcel post, the two-day-old egg on a city breakfast table is a two-day-old egg.

A manufacturer in Virginia, listening to city dwellers' appeals for fresh eggs, has invented and marketed a metal crate which solves the problem of shipping not only eggs, but butter, lard and other farm products by parcel post. Unlike the corrugated cardboard crate, which failed of its purpose because it was too fragile and crushable, this aluminized metal crate is strongly constructed for continued use, although it is so light in weight that 7 cents will send it when empty any place within 150 miles, or the second postal zone. When the crate contains its full quota of four dozen eggs, the postage for the same distance is 13 cents.

The life of this carrier has not been determined. After two years' usage they are in good condition for continued service. Fillers to hold the eggs are sold with the crate, and are made for long life. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs.

The crates do not require outside wrapping. There are slits in the lid through which to slip a reversible address tag and a card containing stamps. If one buys eggs always from the same farm, this address card is merely reversed on each trip, as the stamp card may be, making the actual operations of mailing the eggs and returning the empty crate very simple ones.

The lid is fastened down by means of a pin which slips easily into place and stays there. The crates are plainly marked in large black letters "Eggs" and "Frangible," which guarantees a careful handling by the postal employees, although it would require pretty rough treatment to cause the eggs to arrive at destination in a broken condition.

These metal crates are manufac-

tured in four sizes, the largest built to carry six dozen eggs and the smallest two dozen. There are also combination crates to hold eggs and butter of different quantities. An air-tight box is provided in the combination crates, which fits into padded compartment. The manufacturers claim that butter, lard, and other soft products will not melt or run in the warmest weather, due to the padding with which the box is lined, and which serves as a shock absorber as well as a temperature resistant.

one can make her own, and apply. Thus if you have or intend to have a black evening wrap of velvet or satin, you can not do better than to line it with Paisley. And be sure to let a bit of the color show from the outside, either inside the wide sleeve openings or on the under side of the long scarf fast. That is why they are thrown over the shoulder.

Perhaps your hopes will be dashed

when you discover that the moths have devastated large areas of your shawl. But have cheer. Nobody's



Photograph by Brown Bros., New York

Bring Out Your Paisley Shawls

This is the season for oriental fabrics. Probably the nearest approach to oriental material that most people already possess is a Paisley shawl. So bring out your old one and see what can be done with it. Rare and unworn ones must not be cut up. Rather hang them over mantelpiece and doorway to liven up a dull room. If somewhat faded and mellowed in color, since they journeyed from the bleak Scottish city that gave them their name, so much the better. Their glory, like that of a Persian rug, is not dimmed by time.

You will see them draped over chairs this winter. The most astonishing results of such decorative treatment are evident in a play now ap-

pearing in New York. A temperamental prima donna is returning home from a foreign tour. Her retinue of servants precedes her with a basket of household goods—the necessary furnishings wherever Madame goes. Out come rich blue and yellow brocades for the table and piano, silken drapery for the lounge and screen, stunning black and gold pillow covers, and a gorgeous shawl over the easy chair where Madame is to sit. In a trice the room is transformed. But Paisley shawls do not stop with stage settings. In decorating establishments big winged chairs are covered with this fabric as with tapestry. Against neutral walls in spacious rooms, the effect wrinkles around the neck. The ends should reach a few inches below the waist, so the wearer can tuck them under the belt of suit or dress when the wind takes a notion to play with them. Line such a muffler with black chamois or kitten's ear silk, letting an inch fold of the black show at each end. Weigh the corners with pennies.

As for the hat, invest in a becoming buckram shape, turned up across the front, perhaps. Face the brim with black velvet, draping it in soft folds above the face. Use only Paisley on the top of the hat, fitted pieces for the top of the crown and the brim, and a loosely draped strip around the crown. It needs no other trimming. But if you must have a hatpin, choose one with a head of black chenille or copper colored beads.

The handbag is very simple to make and its success depends partly on the carpetbag shape, which is in keeping with the early nineteenth century atmosphere of the Paisley itself. The black composition tops, you will find, have holes along the edge to enable you to sew the bag fast. That is cut oblong at first. Then the corners are turned in to give the squatly effect and the top rounded to fit the frame. Line the bag with durable silk and there you are ready for shopping, calls, club meetings or what not—and whatever the occasion, the smart hat and scarf to match will lend distinction to your appearance.



Photograph by Brown Bros., New York

An attractive hat of Paisley

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The English Dresser as It Was and Is

Among the designs of the artist-craftsmen who are concerning themselves with the production of "country cottage" furniture at the present time, the dresser always takes a prominent place. And as the word "dresser" seems to bear different meanings in different parts of the world, it may be as well to state that for the purposes of this article it denotes that combination of cupboard, drawers and shelves which, in one form or another, is to be found in many homes and not infrequently in the kitchen. Of late years, however, "antique" dressers have been routed out of farmhouse kitchens, or discovered in the warehouses of the dealers in old furniture, and brought into the sitting-room; sometimes, it must be admitted, with rather an incongruous effect. The dresser belongs essentially to the practical side of life; it is meant to play its part in the domestic economy of the household, and to bring into fellowship with the elaborate productions of Sheraton and Hepplewhite shows a lack of perception.

The old oak dresser, or "dressoir," to give it its earlier name, is first cousin to the court cupboard, the library cupboard, and the credence, yet distinct from them all, and at the same time it is closely related to the sideboard in its modern developments. The date at which it first made its appearance in the household is uncertain; it can hardly have come into general use before the days of the Stuarts, but it certainly flourished exceedingly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Although we are accustomed to look upon the dresser as essentially a high-backed piece of furniture, in its earlier stages it appears without any back or superstructure. In this guise it may have either four or six legs, according to its length; its legs will probably be more or less elaborately turned, the fronts of its three or four drawers will be ornamented with the geometrical or "split baluster" designs characteristic of the period, and it should have brass drop handles. Modern dealers have a trying way of adding a new top to these old pieces of furniture with a view to increasing their market value by passing off the whole thing as "antique," and it is very desirable in buying a so-called dresser, to make a careful examination of the whole of it, or, if one is no connoisseur, to get expert advice.

Jacobean dressers of the type described, and having genuine high backs to them, are very handsome pieces of furniture. They have, as a rule, about three shelves in their upper portion, which are admirably adapted for the display of crockery on polished metal, while the top has generally a more or less ornamented edge or cornice. All through the eighteenth century the dresser retained its popularity with the cabinet-makers of the day, and as far as the essentials were concerned, retained much the same form. Some dressers had upper cupboards, some had not; the upper cupboard was sometimes placed in the middle, a departure from the earlier practice of putting one on either side; occasionally the lower part was filled in with drawers, but more often this space remained open; a few elaborate examples even show the fashionable cabriole leg.

Welsch dressers, which do not differ materially from the English type, have been much to the fore of late years, and altogether there has been a marked tendency to promote the dresser from the kitchen to the parlor. The result may be very successful, always provided that the whole of the furniture is in keeping with it. These old oak dressers are often very beautiful in their simplicity. The wood they are made of has attained a color and a polish only arrived at after years of what Mrs. Poyer called "elbow polish;" at the same time giving thanks that she had not "any of your varnished rubbish in her house."

The lines of the modern dressers which the artist-craftsmen are turning out today may be as good as those of their forerunners of the days of the Stuarts and the Georges, but time and hard work alone can give the same quality to the wood. The dresser at its best played an important part in the delightful old-world farmhouse kitchens, which were, at the same time, the living room of the establishment. Here, beside the tall oak dresser with polished pewter or the best china service displayed upon its shelves, stood the eight-day clock, the solid, well-shaped chairs, and, by the fire, the old oak settle with its high back. It seems as if the modern successors of the old-time dresser were destined to play much the same part of combined use and ornament in the latest "country cottage" or maisonette.

The Care of Leather

Saddle soap is an old, old preservative of leather. It has been part of the equipment of army men for perhaps as long as they have used leather, and nothing has been found to equal it. As an adjunct to the household it

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If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

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Send self-addressed stamped envelope with the name you require, and we will send free of charge a sample hair net made of real hair, which we guarantee to be of the finest quality.

lends itself equally well to the care of the upholstered furniture and automobile seats, brief cases, boots and Sam Browne belts, and saddles and harness, and to each of them brings renewed luster and lengthened use.

Practically all makes of saddle soap are sold in flat, round cans, with directions for use printed on the label. One is instructed to take a damp sponge, squeezed as dry as possible, rub it lightly over the soap and apply to the leather. This leaves a smooth, oily lather. When dry, polish with soft cloth. It is well to let the soap dry into the leather overnight before rubbing it, when very little friction will show a gratifying result.

If leather has become very dry, several applications of the soap may be necessary to restore it, and repeated treatment on an average of once a month will keep household leather in perfect condition.

Rough leather traveling bags that have become marred and worn-looking from service look refined and new again after a saddle soap treatment. Shoes and boots become almost waterproof if treated to a coat of saddle soap, and the leather regains its fresh, supple, pliable look that promises long-continued wear.

If saddle soap is used on women's shoes instead of the customary colored paste and cleaners, there will be no stain on the inside of the skirt hem that frequently appears after the application of black or tan polish.

The seats of the dining room chairs may be cleaned and polished with saddle soap, with no danger of damage to fragile gowns. In fact, leather used for any purpose may be preserved and its beauty enhanced by the use of saddle soap.

This very useful commodity may be purchased at any leather goods store, harness shop, army store—nearly every place where leather is sold.

Well Known Dainties

Some of the dishes are so simple that were they not for their traditional use they would not be honored in the making, such as seed cookies, gingerbread and apple-sauce pie; but the cookies are covered with frosting and pink sugar, and gingerbread frosted with chocolate and the pie is made extra good so that it will pass muster beside the newer recruits to the pastry army.

In making the puddings, for which recipes follow, seed the raisins carefully, using the large table raisins instead of the seeded and package raisins generally used. The large currants should be washed then allowed to stand in cold water for 20 minutes, before draining and adding to the dough. In adding these two ingredients they should be floured first so they will not stick together and mass at the bottom of the pudding.

Citron should be sliced very thin with a sharp floured knife. Peel ought to be grated on a fine grater, after the fruit has been washed and dried. Candied peel should be cut up in small pieces, or it can be chopped or pulped through a coarse knife on the meat chopper if more convenient. Measurements must of course be exact to get perfect results.

English Plum Pudding—Free from fiber, and mince very fine, 1 pound of fresh beef suet; sift in 1½ pounds each of flour and fine crumbs, 1 pound of moist light brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, the same of mixed ground spices, 1 pound each of currants, raisins, seeded and chopped dates, and ¾ pound of mixed and chopped peel. Add ¼ pint of cider and 8 beaten eggs. Stir all thoroughly for 20 minutes until the mass is evenly mixed, then fill a buttered mold three-quarters full, and cover with a freshly scalloped and floured cloth. Bolt for 12 hours.

Apple Sauce and Cinnamon Pie—Line a pan with rich pie crust and spread a thick layer of apple sauce on the bottom.

Cream together ½ cupful each of butter and sugar, and 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 tablespoonful of cream, ½ teaspoonful each of baking powder and ground cinnamon mixed with 1 cupful of pastry flour. Beat well then turn over the apple sauce and bake in a

four-inch pan for 1 hour.

Incidentally this material washes beautifully at home, and can be re-pleated for a nominal sum.

In width, challos varies from 27 to 30 inches, and three widths are required for one of these pleated models.

It costs less than \$2 a yard.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL MEN WATCH TARIFF SITUATION

Considerable Raw Product Expected to Be Imported Before Increased Duty Becomes Effective If It Is Passed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Men who are familiar with the conditions prevailing in the wool and wool textile industries in 1896-97, at the close of the Cleveland Administration, believe that a similar situation is rapidly being developed in the American wool markets at the present time. Now, as then, the prospects are that a duty will be imposed upon wool and a correspondingly higher duty on goods and partially manufactured commodities, although most observers believe that the endeavor to have the tariff amended in the current short session of Congress is quite as likely to fail now as it did then and that other attempts to secure alleviative legislation, in the form of an embargo against the importation of foreign wool or the manufactures thereof, likewise will hardly be obtainable. Efforts are not being spared, however, to bring some legislation of the sort indicated to pass, the wool-growers especially having organized to urge their appeal with great insistence and united effort. There is little room for doubt that a much higher tariff on goods and a duty on wool will be passed by Congress in a special session which will undoubtedly be called after the President-elect is inaugurated.

In anticipation of this higher tariff, it will be strange if the dealers and manufacturers do not commence presently, in view also of the low levels to which prices are steadily falling abroad, to buy foreign wool in the primary markets for importation before the new tariff can become effective, say upon enactment in July sometime, as was the case in 1897. Already some speculative buying is being accomplished, although what position is for this country is not quite clear. This buying is being done chiefly in the lower grades, which have approached more nearly to or even have fallen below the level of pre-war values.

Era of Deflation

Meantime the era of deflation is ending. Resistance is stiffening to the demands of the few manufacturers who are willing to buy at constantly lowering prices, although the present week is showing further declines generally in the various wool centers. In South America the attitude of the sellers is steady and prices, so far as this country is concerned, are fully firm, as a result of the strengthening of exchange against the United States. In fact, some offerings from Buenos Aires of standard wools have been priced slightly higher, and attempts to buy at a difference of only 1/2 cent a pound have been rejected by the Argentine exporters. Standard 3s, 4s and 5s of upper grade are quotable today at about 19 to 20, 16 to 17 and 12 cents, cost and freight basis, respectively. Offerings of second clip 40s have been made at 9 cents cost and freight, landed Boston, which it is estimated means only about 3 to 4 cents a pound to the grower in Argentina, or perhaps a half of the cost of production. Some business is being done steadily in Buenos Aires, sales ranging from about 800 to 2000 bales a day, or perhaps 50 per cent of the normal turnover. A fair amount of business is being done in Montevideo in the new wools, also 58s, estimated to shrink about 41 per cent; 56s, estimated to shrink about 37 per cent, and 50s, estimated to shrink about 33 per cent, being offered at 25 cents, cost and freight, landed.

FURTHER DECLINES IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Doubtful dividend positions of some companies encouraged bear attacks on the stock market yesterday, and as a result there were declines in many issues. The rally that followed was regarded as shorts covering rather than real support. The close was heavy. The total shares dealt in was 882,400. At midday losses of 2 to 7 points were recorded by oils, steels, motor specialties and food shares. Rails also fell after showing temporary strength.

Mexican Petroleum started the reversal with Pan-American Petroleum on reports of a hitch in the proposed consolidation of the two companies. Reduction of the quarterly dividend on Stromberg Carburetor from \$1 to 50 cents effected a reaction of 5/4 points. Vanadium Steel broke four points on announcement of indefinite suspension of operation. Pierce-Arrow, preferred, dropped 16 1/2 points on comparatively few offerings. U. S. Food Products, United States Smelting and several fertilizers and chemical issues weakened in connection with rumors of lower or suspended dividends.

DIVIDENDS

The Canadian Woolens Company, Limited, has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The Mount Vernon Cotton Mills, Incorporated, have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to holders of record December 31.

The Western Electric Company has declared the quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 24.

James H. Dunham & Co. have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and preferred stocks and of 1 1/4 per cent on the second preferred, all payable January 1.

The Delon Tire-Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 24.

The Standard Textile Products Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable January 1 to stock of record December 15.

LONDON MARKET EASIER

LONDON, England—Consols opened yesterday with the quotational 44. British war loans, 3 1/2% 83 1/2%; 5s 83 1/2%, off 1/2%; 4 1/2% 76 1/2%; 4s 93; French 5s 42, off 1/2%; Russian 5s 19 1/2%, off 1; 4 1/2% 16; 4s 11 1/2%. The stock market was easier. Bar silver 43d., off 1/2d.; gold bars 118s 7d., off 2d.

FLOUR DROPS 50 CENTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel at wholesale yesterday. In carload lots family patents were quoted at \$9.40@\$9.50.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS NEW BANKING PLAN

Finance Act Passed by Parliament Is Aimed to Conserve Specie Supply by Providing for Issue of Gold Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—An important financial measure has just been passed by the South African Parliament, and is known as the Currency and Banking Act 1920, and it will come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General, by proclamation, to be published in the Government Gazette.

The object of the act is to conserve the specie supplies of the Union by providing for the issue of gold certificates; to provide for the establishment of a central reserve bank for the Union; to regulate the issue of banknotes, and the keeping of reserves with a view of securing greater stability in the monetary system of the country, and generally to make provision for matters incidental thereto. It will thus be seen that the measure will have a profound effect on the financial position of the Union.

In regard to the conservation of gold, the Treasury will be authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or gold bullion, the minimum of each deposit to be not less than 10s, and in exchange to issue certificates of such values and in a form to be decided by the Minister of Finance. In the ordinary way these certificates will be redeemable in gold specie on demand, but when, and if, the market price of gold in the Union exceeds £3 17s. 10 1/2d. per standard ounce, the redemption may be suspended by proclamation, whilst such excess continues. When this suspension is in force a demand may be made on the banks by the Treasury for the deposit with that department of the whole or any portion of gold coin held by or on behalf of the banks. Gold certificates will be given in exchange for the coin. Failure on the part of the banks to comply with such demand shall render them liable to a fine of £500 for each day during which the coin is withheld. The government is empowered to make regulations for controlling the export of gold deposited with the Treasury.

Central Reserve Bank

Another section of the act deals with the establishment of a central reserve bank. This institution will be situated at Pretoria and will be called the South African Reserve Bank. It will have perpetual succession and power to sue and be sued in its corporate name, and, subject to the provisions of the act, and regulations made under the act, will be in the same position in regard to future activities as other corporate bodies.

The management of the bank will be undertaken by a board of 11 directors, three of whom must be experienced in banking and finance, and shall be nominated by stock-holding banks and appointed by the Governor-General. Of the others three must, at the time of their election, be actively engaged in three forms of business—one in commerce, one in agriculture, and the third in some other industrial pursuit. These three members will be called the commercial and industrial representatives and will be elected by stockholders other than banks. In addition to these six members of the board, the Governor-General will appoint three government representatives. The remaining two will also be appointed by His Excellency. They will be the Governor and the Deputy-Governor. All the directors must be British subjects and shall reside in the Union. All the original directors shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

The original capital of the bank shall be £1,000,000 stock. Of this amount not more than half will be subscribed by the existing six banks in the Union. The remaining stocks will be offered to the public, and if the response is not sufficient, the Treasury will step into the breach. Subscriptions by the banks are compulsory, and, apart from these stockholders and the Treasury, no one may hold more than £10,000 of the stock. The bank may make and issue bank notes and may buy, sell or deal in precious metals and contract for loans of gold or bullion, but it may not engage in trade.

Right to Issue Bank Notes

Now comes the most important function of the new institution, for it shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in the Union for a period of 25 years from the beginning of the act, except for 12 months or such longer time as may elapse before the bank is ready to issue. Up to the present the six banks in South Africa have had the privilege of making and issuing, under certain safeguards, bank notes. These banks are the Standard Bank of South Africa, the African Banking Corporation, who both have their head offices in London, the National Bank of South Africa, with its head office in Pretoria, and the National City Bank of New York. These four institutions carry on business in all the provinces of the Union. Of the remaining banks, the Netherlands Bank of South Africa operates only in the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, and the last of the sextet, the Stellenbosch District Bank, is purely a local concern, having no branches. In the Cape banks having their head offices outside the Province must lodge securities in regard to their note issue, so that the Stellenbosch Bank is the only institution which does not have to do so.

In three of the four provinces of the

Union various laws are in force for controlling the issue of bank notes for the protection of the public, but in Natal no such laws have existed, though of course the new Union Currency and Banking Act will apply to all the provinces. Until the South African Reserve Bank begins its monopoly in regard to bank notes, the banks enumerated will continue to do so, but as soon as the new institution has notified the Treasury that it is in a position to start issuing, the other banks shall, on a date to be fixed by proclamation, cease to issue or re-issue the notes. The existing laws relating to bank notes will be repealed, but otherwise the provisions of the new act will be in addition to and not in substitution of existing laws.

The new measure, as shown, marks a great epoch in South African finance and banking, and there can be no question but that it will go a long way toward stabilizing the position in the Union. The restriction of the issue of bank notes to the South African Reserve Bank is in itself a remarkable step in the right direction, for the issue of standard notes by one authority instead of several is certainly a wise move.

LONG TERM BONDS AND WAR DEBTS

This Plan or Some Other Solution to Problem It Is Believed Faces the New Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A new proposal of an issuance of long-term bonds to cover the indebtedness of the Allies to the United States as the best means for bringing about an improvement in foreign exchange and the removal of foreign business, David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, who made the recommendation, says if not this plan some other one must be worked out by the new Republican Administration, unless the problem is solved before March 4, which seems unlikely.

"England, France, Italy owe the United States a debt of about \$10,000,000,000, with practically nothing to assure the payment of the debt except the I. O. U.'s of those countries," said Mr. Forgan. "This huge debt to our government is the great cloud which stands in the way of improvement in foreign exchange and a renewal of foreign business. This enormous credit has been extended just on our books, so to speak, with no due date nor promises of payment."

"The assurance that the indebtedness will be met could be made by the issuance of bonds covering the amounts for some such period as 50 years, or any length of time which would be satisfactory to the nations involved, with a sinking fund provided for. In that way foreign exchange might be bolstered up and foreign business improved. It is a matter for thought on the part of all bankers and business men and some such plan must be adopted eventually."

BUSINESS RECESSION DUE TO END IN SPRING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another prediction that the present recession in business will end by next spring, when a general upturn is expected, is brought out by the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research under date of December 1, 1920. The report says:

"We find no reason in recent developments to change the forecast of October 15 that we have passed the time in the business cycle when a financial panic would have occurred, if we were to have one and that the outlook for the next three to six months is the inauguration of price recessions among basic commodities heretofore unaffected, the extension of price revisions to retail markets, an increase in the number of business failures, easier money as the result of the release of credit by liquidation in commodity markets, and an increase of security prices." Further, recent movements of the curves of our index chart support the forecast that the recession of business, now in progress, will terminate by April, 1921.

"Whether or not the low point of security prices was passed in November, the fundamental situation, as revealed by our index chart, indicates that the purchase rather than the sale of securities is advisable."

DECREASED OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS

NEW YORK, New York—The curtailment in the steel plants of the country is emphasized by the report of the American Iron & Steel Institute, showing that there was a decrease of 377,312 gross tons in the production of steel ingots in November, as compared with the output in October.

Practically all the falling off was in open hearth ingots, which recorded a decrease of 374,002 tons for the month. Total production in November by 39 companies which made 85.12 per cent of the steel ingot production in 1919 was 2,638,670 tons, of which 1,961,861 tons were open hearth, 673,215 tons Bessemer and 3594 tons all other grades.

	Wednesday	Tuesday	day	day	Parity
Sterling	\$3.44%	\$3.43%	\$4.8665		
Francs (French)	.0590	.05865	1920		
Francs (Belgian)	.0627	.06225	1920		
Lire	.0553	.0552	1920		
Guilder	.30%	.2040	.4059		
German marks	.0133	.01335	.2380		
Canadian dollar	.825	.865		

TREND OF EASIER MONEY CONTINUES

Reserves of United States Federal System Advancing Slowly and Commercial Banks Report More Industrial Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The trend toward easier credit conditions and freer money continues, although with some irregularity. The reserves of the United States Federal Reserve Bank system are advancing slowly. Commercial banks report that corporations are liquidating and reducing debts in line with the general industrial retrenchment now in progress. Savings bank deposits have been increasing and now comes the report that the gross deposits in 40 of the largest national banks throughout the United States on November 15 had increased \$241,246,000 over September 18.

Progress may be temporarily stayed by the payment of taxes on December 15, which involves some \$80,000,000, and the year-end disbursements of about \$30,000,000, but after the shifting of these funds, and when they flow back to the banks, relaxation is expected to be more noticeable.

The New York Clearing House statement last week and that of the New York Federal Reserve Bank conflict in contrast. The clearing house excess reserves of \$21,981,040 is an increase over the previous \$4,000,000 deficit of \$26,066,540. The reserve bank ratio is 37.8 per cent, compared with 40.8 per cent November 26. The present ratio is the lowest since February 27 last; the record low was 37.1 per cent February 20.

The clearing house loans decreased \$25,140,000, while net demand deposits are down \$45,376,000. Reserves in the reserve bank increased \$20,210,000.

The reserve bank reported an increase in commercial discounts of \$82,562,000, with a decrease of \$23,405,000 in war paper, a net increase in loans of \$58,900,000. This expansion of rediscounts by member banks, in view of the previous tendency to reduce borrowing, probably was caused by the previous week's deficit.

A \$55,700,000 loss in gold reserves of the reserve bank was occasioned by the movement to the interior, through the gold settlement fund, which decreased \$44,000,000, compared with an increase of \$10,000,000 in gold in vaults, due presumably to gold imports.

The movement of funds to the interior, especially to the northwest section, was marked throughout the week.

Net increases of \$41,400,000 in discounted paper, compared with the aggregate reductions of \$11,200,000 in other earning assets, accompanied by an increase of \$43,600,000 in net deposits, are reported by the federal reserve system. The note circulation fell off \$13,500,000, while cash reserves increased \$2,000,000. Reserve ratio accordingly shows a decline from 44.4 per cent to 44.1 per cent.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

—Changes from—
Tues-Mon-Month Year

10 highest grade	day	day	ago	ago
rails	76.05	—22	—2.55	—1.29
2d grade rails	72.81	—31	—3.32	—.59
publ util	70.30	—35	—3.91	—4.21
10 industrial bonds	84.44	—67	—1.83	—7.17
Combined ave.	75.90	—21	—2.90	—3.31

1919

Imports £14,280,000 £14,564,567

Exports 119,365,000 87,110,531

Excess of imports 24,895,000 56,454,576

SMALLER PROFITS TO AID NORMALCY

Ending of Days of 200 Per Cent Gain Mean Stability and Prosperity Not Calamity Toronto Board of Trade Hears

VOICE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN CANADA

Proportional Representation Is Making Rapid Strides Throughout the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — "The strides that proportional representation is making in Canada are being watched with great interest in all parts of the British Empire," said Ronald H. Hooper, honorary secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Indeed if the Ontario Legislature adopts the recent recommendations of the Proportional Representation Parliamentary Committee, Canada, as a whole, will have made as much progress in one year as Australia has in 11 years."

It is confidently expected that the Legislature will approve of these recommendations as the United Farmers Party of Ontario, which is now in power, is committed to proportional representation, and the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, has stated that what the committee recommends will be adopted. This will make the fifth province to accept this electoral system in some form or other.

"Proportional representation is simple in operation and gives reasonable justice to all contending parties," said Mr. Hooper. "Both these assertions are proved by the recent provincial elections in Manitoba, where the representatives for Winnipeg were elected under this system. The test was the most severe that has so far been made in any country. As many as 41 candidates contended for 10 seats, and over 47,000 valid ballots were cast. The accuracy of the counting process was fully conceded both by the candidates and their agents and by the press.

A Win with Flying Colors

The candidates representing the two wings of the Labor Party polled 42.5 per cent of first-choice votes and elected four of the 10 members. The Labor Party might conceivably have elected a fifth member had it not been for the fact that on some 2000 of the ballots on which Labor candidates were marked as first choice the second and further preferences, owing to a temporary political situation, were marked for other than Labor candidates.

Before the elections Mr. Hooper had been invited to discuss the application of the system to the election of the representatives for the city of Winnipeg to the provincial parliament, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that an act was passed last March for the election by proportional representation (the single transferable vote) of the 10 representatives of Winnipeg, the following June. Thus, Winnipeg was the pioneer of the system in parliamentary elections, as Calgary was in municipal elections. As the Manitoba Free Press expressed it: "Winnipeg has put proportional representation upon the Canadian political map. Its extension to the rural constituencies in Manitoba is assured, and its ultimate adoption for all elections—civic, provincial and federal—may now be looked on as inevitable. In Winnipeg the test was classic, and proportional representation came through with flying colors."

Federal Elections Next

As for the other provinces: Vancouver and Victoria adopted proportional representation in January last as the result of an act passed by the British Columbia Legislature permitting any municipality, at its option, to use this method; Alberta has given municipalities the option of using proportional representation for municipal elections, and has appointed a committee to investigate further with respect to provincial elections; the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, at its last annual convention, decided to petition the government to give proportional representation legislative effect; in Quebec the Montreal Charter Committee, by a vote of eight to one, have recommended the system for the election of the city council and, if ratified by the Quebec Legislature, it will come into effect at the civic elections in 1922; while by-laws are being submitted by plebiscites to the voters of Regina, Saskatoon and Moosejaw on the question of the adoption of proportional representation.

The federal government is also being urged by many representative organizations, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Great War Veterans Association, and others to appoint a committee to study the application of proportional representation to federal elections.

WESTERN SAMOA IS NOW TO BE KEPT DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England — Under the Samoan constitution order, which the New Zealand Government has brought into operation in the Samoan Islands formerly belonging to Germany, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors are prohibited. This measure has caused considerable dissatisfaction among some of the settlers, and a deputation from them recently visited New Zealand to lay their complaints about this and other matters before the dominion government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, refused to admit that prohibition was unpopular among the natives or even among all the whites, and he held out no hope that the provisions of the law would be modified.

The minister responsible for making Western Samoa dry was Sir James Allen, who is now in London as high commissioner of the Royal Colonial Institute.

He delivered a lecture on the "Man-

date for Western Samoa," and in the course of his address he stoutly defended the enforcement of total prohibition in the islands. With other members of the New Zealand Parliament he visited Western Samoa a few months ago, and in his judgment it would not be possible to carry out the terms of the mandate, with regard to putting down the liquor traffic among the natives, unless the measures adopted for that purpose were made to apply to the white residents also. In the Cook Islands, which lie some hundreds of miles to the south-east of Samoa, intoxicants are prohibited to the natives but may be imported for the use of whites. Under these conditions, said Sir James Allen, it cannot be questioned that liquor has found its way to the natives, who, moreover, knowing that the whites are not under the same restrictions as themselves, have taken to secret brewing in the bush with very unsatisfactory results. Profiting by this experience in the Cook Islands, the government and parliament of New Zealand, who view their mandate as a very sacred trust, have determined not to adopt any half measures in dealing with the liquor problem in Western Samoa.

DR. WEIZMAN UPON NEEDS OF ZIONISTS

Jewish Leader Declares It Is No Use to Send People to Palestine Without Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England — Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., presided recently at a meeting in the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, London, to hear an address by Dr. Charles Weizman, the president of the International Zionist Association, on the latest information about the reconstruction of Palestine. The meeting was called by the English Zionist Federation.

Sir Alfred Mond introduced Dr. Weizman as a great worker and statesman, whose unflagging energy, diplomacy, calmness and devotion were scarcely yet recognized by the Jewish world or the world at large. The great cause of their race never had a finer champion. It was many years since Dr. Theodore Herzl in that same hall prophesied the return to Palestine. Dr. Herzl's dream was coming true today, and they had to face now a land of reality. Today was no day of mystery, but one of practical hard facts, of government, administration, and finance.

He did not, Sir Alfred said, underestimate the difficulties, but they would succeed. They had now an administrator in Palestine, one of their own people, a man of judgment, fairness, ability and sympathy, in whose hands they would have fair play and that was all they asked, with an opportunity of showing the qualities of their race, which in themselves would insure success.

Dr. Weizman said the Jewish people were ready to sacrifice all in the upbuilding of Palestine. They demanded that their people should be able freely to enter the Holy Land and that the administration should grant every facility in that direction. The British Government was sympathetic, but they must make their own point of view perfectly understood. At the present time the Zionists had power to send 80,000 Jews to Palestine. It was no use sending people to Palestine, however, without providing employment. One million dunam (Turkish acres) were ready for settlement. Upon Jews living in the happier countries like Great Britain and America—where they were not persecuted, the duty devolved of supplying means. He believed the waters of the Jordan could supply, with proper machinery, great power for industrial enterprise. The Jews might be called upon for huge capital, but neither the interest nor return of the capital could be guaranteed.

OIL HUNTERS START FOR NORTHERN FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Armed with clearance certificates given by Maj. G. L. Jennings, superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the first party of the overland oil hunters, comprising four men, have started on their way to Great Slave Lake and Ft. Norman in the far north. All four are experienced northerners. It will take 45 days to make the trip to Ft. Norman, a distance by the winter trail of nearly 1200 miles. The parties are all well outfitted, each taking sleds, dogs and supplies.

It is not known when the prospectors will be able to get away from Ft. McMurray. They expect, however, to make the first stage of the journey on the river which is now frozen over, and farther north they will reach the snow belt. The prospectors represent various moneyed interests. Possibly two more parties will set out by dog train for the northern oil fields. Major Jennings says, but he does not look for a rush by the winter route. There are indications that spring will see a great rush for the oil fields, as inquiries are being received from all parts of the continent.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—with the formation of a Transport Workers Federation for Australia, a new move has begun against the Labor Bureau which engages wharf laborers to work upon deep-sea steamers. Serious trouble is threatened if the overseas steamship owners persist in their policy of engaging men through this bureau. There is every probability that the waterside workers may decline to handle overseas vessels and that they will receive the support of the coal workers' crane drivers, seamens and trolley men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1920

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MUSIC

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Herbert Johnson, director of the Chicago Opera Association, was a skillful prognosticator of public taste when he declared that people who take their pleasures in the temples devoted to dramatic composition are to be lured there by the tunes of old-time classics rather than by the gay harmonic trappings of modern works. "Il Trovatore," which surely belongs to the mellifluous repertory, drew a huge audience to the Auditorium when it was offered there November 22. Leroux's "Le Chemineau," undoubtedly a fine creation, did not succeed in attracting more than a comparative handful of listeners the following evening. Mr. Morin, who made his debut on that occasion as conductor of the French repertory, made an admirable impression. He knew what he wanted to obtain from his singers and his orchestra and obtained it.

A revival of Giordano's "André Chénier" on November 24, brought forward Miss Raisa, who made it clear once more that she has uncommon gifts as a singing actress. Mr. Russo also was presented for the first time in Giordano's work—a composition, however, that is less effective as a medium for his voice and histrionic talent than some others that he has made familiar. "La Bohème," performed November 25, disclosed Florence Macbeth in the part of Mimì. Miss Macbeth had not sung that role before and probably will not interpret it often again, for Puccini's music and the character itself is not within the circle of art that she is able to interpret well. "The Jewels of the Madonna" was repeated at the performance the following evening and on Saturday—at the matinee—"La Traviata" was given with Marcella Craft in the part of Violetta.

The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on November 26-27 were notable by reason of the remarkable interpretation given to Vincent d'Indy's second symphony. The composition is not of the ear-tickling kind. Its austerity is uncompromising, but there is real beauty as well as intellectual interest in the pages of its score. Mr. Stock accomplished a truly stirring performance of d'Indy's work, a performance which surely must have enraptured the French master had he been there to hear it. The program contained only three works—in addition to the symphony, Chabrier's "Joyeuse Marche" and the violin concerto by Brahms. In the last-named composition Albert Spalding was the soloist. That performer read the concerto with excellent skill and with a certain coldness of style that was not ineffective applied to a composition in which large emotion is not.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HENRY
PAINTER

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Neighborly Houses

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Every morning, every night
When I go down the street,
I nod at all the friendly faces
That I chance to meet.

The cottage makes a curtsey,
The mansion bows so-so,
The bungalow holds friendly arms,
The shack waves gay hello.

I used to think the grim, gray house
Was frowning all the while,
Till a flower twinkled on the sill
And I knew it was a smile.

So every morning, every night
I bow for them to see,
And as I pass, when no one looks,
Each house bows back to me.

An Interesting Experiment

"Oh, look, Uncle Jack," exclaimed Edgar, as they went out on the veranda after dinner, "there comes the moon over the hill. How big it is!"

"Yes, it looks like an immense yellow pumpkin, doesn't it?" added Mary Ellen.

Uncle Jack did not answer for a few moments. He was busy rolling up his newspaper, so that it formed a sort of hollow tube.

"What are you making, Uncle Jack?" asked Edgar, who knew from past experience that his uncle was going to show them something interesting. At last Uncle Jack spoke:

"Can you children guess why the moon looks so large at the horizon and so small at the zenith?"

"What's a zenith, Uncle Jack?" asked Mary Ellen, for how could she attempt to answer a question with a strange word in it? To be sure she had learned "horizon" in the schoolroom only last week, but that did not explain the new word.

"The zenith," said Uncle Jack, "is the point in the sky directly overhead. When the moon is high in the sky, we speak of it as being at the zenith, even though it may not be straight above us."

"Oh, I see," said Mary Ellen. Edgar had been silently pondering his uncle's question, but could arrive at no satisfactory solution. "I'll give it up," he announced at last. "What's the answer?"

Uncle Jack then let the two children look through the tube he had rolled, as if it were a telescope.

"Oh, how queer!" exclaimed Mary Ellen.

Uncle Jack was quietly smiling. "Does that give you any clue to the answer, Edgar?" he asked.

"It does, and then again it doesn't. The moon seems to shrink when I look through the tube, and it doesn't look a bit larger now than it does when it's up in the sky above us. Yet, when I look at it without the

tube, it grows as big and yellow as ever."

"Well, I see I shall have to tell you the reason," said Uncle Jack, laughingly. "Here it is: you know, when you stop to analyze the matter, that people always think of the sky as being shaped like an inverted bowl!"

"Yes," added Mary Ellen, "that's so. It looks flat overhead, and quite close to us. And the sides of the bowl seem to touch the earth away off as far as we can see—at the horizon, why, to be sure!" she exclaimed, triumphant in the use of her new word.

"Quite right!" agreed Uncle Jack, "and there you have your answer. When the moon rises, you think of it as being much farther away from you than it seems when it is overhead in the flattened part of your sky-bowl. So your trained eye unconsciously allows for the perspective of the greater distance. If you look through the tube, however, thus shutting out all the houses, trees and hills, the moon might as well be up at the zenith, so far as its apparent surroundings are concerned, and immediately looks just as it does in the sky."

"Say, that's great, Uncle Jack!" said Edgar. "Thanks for telling us. Won't I have fun telling the boys to look through a tube and having them guess tomorrow night?"

Uncle Jack did not answer for a few moments. He was busy rolling up his newspaper, so that it formed a sort of hollow tube.

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The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Kangaroo Meets Crow in a Most Unexpected Place

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Now while no one, anywhere, has ever so much as breathed a word of it, surely some one, somewhere, must have noted a most peculiar cloud on that particular night which marked Kangaroo's departure from Moon-path Island. For, of all clouds, the one that came out of the great chest was by far the oddest that ever floated across the face of the moon.

There were several reasons for this.

In the first place—as you may well suppose—it was shockingly wrinkled and most grotesquely creased, quite as any cloud would be after serving as packing for puddings and candy and sugarplums and things for goodness knows how many years. So that,

in itself, made the big, billowy sky-boat a very strange boat indeed.

For, think as you will, it's not likely that you will recall ever having seen a wholly wrinkled-up cloud.

"Hurry it along, nothing!" the other replied.

"You don't want to hurry it along—at least not in the direction we're headed just now. For we're bound straight into the sunrise."

"How stupid of me!" exclaimed

Kangaroo, "for of course we want to travel into the land of the sunset. But, alas, the breezes are blowing quite the wrong way for us. Crow, what shall we do?"

"Hum, hum," mused the one in the cap. "Let—me—see. Let—me—see."

And he assumed a most thoughtful air while rubbing the tip of his beak.

Then he added, suddenly, "I have it!

We will try to persuade Skipper Strongbeak to tow us. The skipper is an old-time sky captain who makes his home in this very locality.

In fact, he ought to be about somewhere right now."

"Splendid!" returned Kangaroo, "and perhaps those birds over there might be able to tell us where to find him."

"Why, I do believe one of them's the skipper himself!" Crow exclaimed, as he looked toward where Kangaroo was pointing.

"Of course it is—I'd know the skipper's flying as far as I could see."

And so it turned out that three minutes after Crow had brought Captain Strongbeak to the side of the sky-boat and was introducing him to Kangaroo. The latter thought he had never before seen such a splendid looking or as powerful an eagle.

And surely there never was a more capable one. Years spent in sailing the skies had taught the skipper the ways and the whims of the winds.

And so he knew exactly what was wanted when Crow told him of their predicament and where they wished to go.

"Of course the breeze will be favorable a part of the way," Captain Strongbeak predicted, as he cast a calculating eye into the west, "but every so often it will be contrary, just as it is now. So I suppose I'd best see you through."

"Now that certainly is handsome of you, Captain," Kangaroo said,

warmly, "and if there is any way in

which you can make use of me between here and sunset-house I do hope you will say the word."

"Spoken like a true sailor-man," re-

turned the skipper, heartily, "and in-

deed I can make use of you—and at

once. For I can think of no better

tow-line than that strong looking tail of yours."

"My ears, if you say so," laughed Kangaroo.

"Me, too; Me, too!" broke in Crow, quite forgetting his grammar in his eagerness. "I want to help, too."

"And so you shall," the captain answered. "So come, let's get down to business at once."

With that he began giving orders.

First Kangaroo was instructed to hold fast to the bow of the sky-boat but to allow his tail to extend over the prow. Then, hovering directly over it, the captain grasped the end of the tail in his claws.

"Now, then, Crow, put your weight against the bow and shove the cloud around," came the command.

Instantly Crow flew forward until

the top of his cap and the gloss of his shoulder were well against the bow of the boat. And then, his wings beating the air, he shoved with all his strength. Slowly, but surely the cloud began to turn—a third of the way, a half, now three-quarters. How the wind sang around the nose of it!

"A bit more now, my lad," called Captain Strongbeak.

So Crow's wings beat strongly again

and then, with a deep, powerful sweep

of the eagle's body to assist, the cloud

Kangaroo, the plum-pudding and all

were headed straight into the wind.

"Splendid!" cried the Captain. "The most experienced skymen couldn't have done better. And now, Kangaroo, hold fast. And," he added with a broad wink, as he began flying forward, "whatever you do, don't let this tail of yours come in two in the middle."

"I'll promise not to," answered Kangaroo, with a laugh. And so, the tail being used as a tow-line with the tip tightly held in the big skipper's talons, the brown-eared one clinging fast to the cloud and Crow flying easily at his side, the trio started westward to the land of the sunset.

Rain in Our Park

Today it is raining in our park. The squirrels have all run to their homes. The leaves are blowing and whirling in the wind. Oh, how the wind is blowing through our park!

It is dancing a strange dance that

only the wind knows. It is laughing as it dances. The leaves are very wet

and yellow under my feet. They blow

up on my shoes and stay there in yellow patches. It is autumn now,

and the leaves come down from the trees and dance and blow. They are

ready to run about and see the world.

All the summer they have stayed nicely on the trees and looked out upon the world. But now they are all coming down to the ground.

When the rain is over the squirrels

will run out again and they will

dance with the leaves.

Snowflakes

A Winter Game

Lucy was just coming home from school when it began to snow. "The woman is feathering her geese," said the children, as the big white flakes floated down softly, silently, one by one. There was but little wind, and the snow came in a leisurely way, as if it had plenty of time before it. The children called out one to another:

"Snowballing tomorrow!"

"A snowy man tomorrow!" Boys and girls love the snow, and the first fall of the year is a glad event to look forward to.

Some of the flakes rested on Lucy's muff, which was of chinchilla, on whose soft fur the crystals were not broken.

"Oh, look! It is like a beautiful star! And there is another . . . another!"

They all tried to count those that fell unbroken; in the still cold air the tiny stars were not soon melted, and Lucy could admire their lace-like beauty. When she got home she told Philip all about them.

"Shall we play 'Snowflakes' in the corridor?" asked Philip.

"Yes, oh yes! But how?"

Philip went to the desk where he stowed away all his treasures—you know the curious collection that boys always get together: string, marbles, stamps, nails, tools, paper, a little bit of everything in general and nothing in particular. He dived into the deepest recesses of a drawer, and brought out two tiny white feathers of fluffy down; they fell from the breast of Leggy, his white bantam.

"These are the snowflakes, one for you and one for me. You and I are the north wind. We have to blow the snowflakes from this end of the corridor onto the doormat, without letting them reach the ground on their way, and without touching them with our hands. Then we'll see who can safely land them the greatest number of times. Now then—one, two, three, off!"

"Oh! what a chase those feathers gave them! Sometimes the 'snowflakes' sailed evenly at the bidding of the north wind; sometimes they would fall on the floor; sometimes Lucy and Philip laughed till they forgot the feathers altogether. It was a real merry game."

When they tired of it, Lucy drew the curtain, and there, by the light of the hall lamp, they could see that the woman was still feathering her geese in the frosty air.

"A snow man tomorrow," said Lucy.

"Yes, and lots of snowballing," Philip answered her.

Leaf Music

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The little green leaves make a music so low.

I hear it when I am at play.

And, oh! I just wish that I really could know

The tune and the words that they say!

Once asleep, Kangaroo slept on,

dreaming sweet dreams and swinging

on his tail while his sky-boat voyaged

onward in search of the first glimpse

of the day. It passed through many

skies—that of the moonlit night, the black-black-night, the gray half-night

with its pale-pale stars—past these

and on into the sky of the dawn-time

where there were hardly any stars at all; and then, at very dawn-time, just

one star hung low in the east,

It was a very white star, though now

and then it seemed tinged with blue or, again, with pink. But that was

because the sky was first the one color

and then the other, quite as if it could

THE HOME FORUM

Underneath the Lindens

We sat in Lübeck underneath
The Lindens of the minster-close.

Faint flutings of the fluctuant breeze
Sang from the orchards out of sight,
And whispered through the Linden-trees.
And stirred the shadowy light.

And, whistling low, a goosherd came,
And led his flock across the grass;
And then we saw a burgher dame,
Demurely smiling, pass.

We sucked the juice from tangled skeins
Of currants, rosie-red and white,
And in the wind the ancient vane
Werereaking out of sight.

And little maidens, too, came by,
And shook their tails of flaxen hair;
We held a conclave, small and shy,
To taste our juicy fare.

Then, wandering down by mouldering towers,
We reached at last a little knoll
And there, among the pansy-flowers,
We read of "Atta Troll."

How sweetly in the falling light
The broad still river, like a moat,
Swung, with its water-lilies white,
And yellow buds afloat!

—Edmund Gosse.

In India

"I had now learned to place myself unreservedly in the hands of Bhima Gandharva," writes Sidney Lanier in "Retrospects and Prospects." "When, therefore, on regaining the station at Khandala he said, 'The route by which I intend to show you India will immediately take us quite away from this part of it; first, however, let us go and see Poona, the old Mahatma capital, which lies but a little more than thirty miles farther to the southeastward by rail,'—I accepted the proposition as a matter of course, and we were soon steaming down the eastern declivity of the Ghâts..."

"Having arrived and refreshed ourselves at our hotel, whose proprietor was, as usual, a Parsee, we sailed forth for a stroll about Poona. On one side of us lay the English quarter, consisting of the houses and gardens of the officers and government employees and of the two or three hundred other Englishmen residing here. On the other was the town, extending itself along the banks of the little river Moota. We dreamed ourselves along in the lovely weather through such of the seven quarters of the town as happened to strike the fancy of my companion. Occasionally we were compelled to turn out of our way for the sacred cattle, which, in the enjoyment of their divine prerogatives, would remain serenely lying across our path;

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FREDERICK DINON, Editor

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but we respected the antiquity if not the reasonableness of their privileges, and murmured not.

"Each of the seven quarters of Poona is named after a day of the week. As we strolled from Monday to Tuesday, or passed with bold anachronism from Saturday back to Wednesday, I

an eloquent discourse on the subject of musical composition. He was very animated, and it was very interesting. No doubt I could not have told him so much about it myself, but you can imagine which incident would best please a young man."—From "Sir Arthur Sullivan," by Arthur Lawrence.

and likewise to frame in French the sentence by which I proposed to open business. I made it as short as possible.—

"Messieurs, prenez vos livres de lecture."

"Anglais ou français, monsieur?" demanded a thick-set, moon-faced

"The Law of Opposites"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Mrs. Eddy wrote in "Unity of Good," page 48, "He [God] sustains my individuality. Nay, more—He is my individuality and my Life," she was giving the result of years of earnest study and consecration to the task of working out the Science of being. Any student who will make a study of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," will discover how metaphysical is Mrs. Eddy's use of words. Through this study he will begin to comprehend the teachings of this Science and eventually to demonstrate what he has learned of immovable facts which have staggered the wise men of the ages.

Take, for instance, the word individual, which appears time after time throughout Mrs. Eddy's writings. The first definition of man, as given in most dictionaries, is "an individual," and individual is defined thus: "Latin individualis; not divisible; of one essence or nature; indivisible."

Drawing one's conclusions, then,

even from mortal mind's own learned definitions, man is indivisible. This, however, refers only to mortal man, while Mrs. Eddy's definition refers to man himself, who is the expression of Life, Truth, and Love. Since these are synonymous terms, all there is to man is Life. Therefore, man cannot be separated from Life, or God, the only cause. There is just one thing which makes cause, cause, and that one thing is effect. The necessity of indivisibility here becomes apparent, since cause cannot be cause without effect and vice versa.

Mrs. Eddy insists upon individuality, upon oneness, unity, indivisibility.

However, mortal mind, in its perversity, contradicts its own wisdom and insists, not upon unity, but division and separation, supporting its arguments with the so-called law of opposites. But there can be no opposite in infinitude, since All can have no counterpart.

The sum total of the allegory in

the second chapter of Genesis is a

dream of the suppositional opposite of

God, of good, of harmony, of Life

and activity. As every one knows, a

dream is the product of sleep, inactivity, unconsciousness. Even mortal

mind concedes that a dream is unreal.

Mortality, then, which insists upon

conformity to the law of opposites, that

is, the law of human birth and death

with all its ramifications, is nothing

more nor less than the phantoms

which people the dream of the sleeper.

But a mortal is not man, he is but a

counterfeit of man. A perusal of

Science and Health will bring to light

prime examples of conversational

English; it might, however, have been

a Runic scroll for any resemblance

the words, as enunciated by Jules

Vanderkolk, as I afterwards learned.

He took the first sentence. "Le livre de la lecture" was the "Vicar of Wakefield," much used in foreign schools

because it is supposed to contain

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

The President's Message

PRESIDENT WILSON's message to Congress is not a great public document. But it is a good one. In view of all the circumstances, there was not a great deal for the President to say. He has recognized this, and has contented himself with rather general statements. The few recommendations that he has thought best to make are such as might have been made by almost any executive, irrespective of party. Barring, perhaps, the Philippine reference, the President has carefully left to one side those subjects in which it is to be presumed that the incoming administration would now wish to have a free hand. And in this he seems to have recognized the logic of the recent election results, particularly in making no reference at all to the Peace Treaty and League of Nations.

The President shows good taste in this handling of his task. With the duty imposed upon him to advise the incoming Congress as to the state of the nation, he is probably only too well aware of the embarrassments of a chief executive required to serve out three whole months of a waning term after the popular verdict has virtually turned over the control of affairs to another administration. That such embarrassment must so frequently mark the closing months of a retiring executive suggests a possible need of altering the procedure in such matters. Without much doubt, the constraint shown in this message of President Wilson's will pass over to Congress itself. Congress will feel the same hesitancy, even if there be a shade of difference in the causes of it. So far as there are matters pertaining to the retiring administration to be completed, or immediate requirements to be met, both the President and Congress can feel reasonably free to act. But those big and broad activities, which the new administration is called to take charge of, neither the retiring President nor the December session of Congress can deal with in any way, without bringing in an element of confusion, to say nothing of finding themselves at cross purposes with the implied mandate of the last election. It is only to be hoped that, though hampered by such considerations, the Congress will fully avail itself, as the President has, of whatever opportunity the situation offers for cleaning up the loose ends of the war period and starting the country without delay on a new and prosperous period of peace. The situation still leaves so much business for Congress that there is truly no excuse for wasting time.

The President is right in thinking that, at the moment, this country can give the best assistance, to a world that is floundering in a sea of doubt over reconstruction, by proving that a great democracy can swiftly and effectively bring order out of its own war confusion, resuming the peace-time conduct of its own affairs in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. Very properly, then, he urges the immediate adoption of a workable budget system. Long needed, and often previously advocated, such a system would have secured its adoption at the last session but for a reluctant presidential veto based on a constitutional objection. There would seem to be no reason, therefore, given the correction of the former objection, why the project should not immediately become law. Certainly there has never been a time when greater need was apparent for a system of bringing the proposed expenditures into such focus that they can be intelligibly reviewed by the people's representatives and by the people themselves. The total ordinary expenditures of the nation have dropped from more than \$18,500,000,000 to about \$6,400,000,000, for the fiscal year of 1920 as compared with that of 1919. But the figures now approaching the peace-time level represent an enormous outlay, and the opportunity for waste is always greater in proportion to the increasing greatness of the amount. The President, certainly, sees no less need of a budget system merely for the reason that he is able to report a fairly satisfactory handling of the nation's finances and a prospect of continued improvement. He does not fail to point out that, with the need of taking care of the maturing war indebtedness and the retirement of Victory notes and war certificates, the only sound policy with respect to government expenditures will be to keep them down to the lowest possible figures consistent with efficient operation of governmental activities. He recognizes that there is a demand for immediate revision of the taxation system and declares that simplification of the income and profits taxation is particularly necessary. There must be some effort to save inconvenience and expense now imposed upon the tax-payer and to make his liability more definite.

In view of the President's statement that he has sought to lay before the Congress not so much a series of recommendations as a confession of faith, which he believes to be the faith of America, it is interesting to note his repetition of certain recommendations made to the second session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. Among these are the encouragement of the manufacture of dye-stuffs and related chemicals, the promotion of agricultural production and marketing, and the regulation of cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be stored. He goes into such detail upon this last as to suggest a wish to emphasize its far-reaching importance. The effect of what the President recommends would be the disclosure, in all cases, of the length of time during which a given food package continues in storage and of the market price at which the goods are stored. This would enable the purchaser to learn what profits stand between him and the producer or wholesaler. Some such requirements as this would have a retarding influence upon the use of cold storage as a means of increasing and distributing profits. That the mass of the people would welcome their adoption is only too obvious.

In his recommendation that the Philippine Islands be granted their independence, the President is merely living up to his pledges. He is also following the recom-

mendation of the Governor-General whom he himself appointed. He bases his recommendation on the recent reports from the islands, showing that the people have "succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf." He submits that the fulfillment of this condition makes it incumbent upon the United States to withdraw. At best, however, this is short shrift. There has been no protracted period of test. Whether the stability so far attained really justifies the United States in leaving the islands to carry on for themselves must be a matter of opinion. To many the conditions of education in the islands will seem to be equally worth considering with governmental stability, as an indication of a true course in this matter. While education there is making fair progress, it cannot yet be described as altogether stable or sufficiently advanced and comprehensive, if education is to be relied upon to provide the same basis for popular rule in the Philippine Islands that it is supposed to provide in older and greater democracies. In respect to Armenia, likewise, the President is doing his best to fulfill a pledge. Yet if the United States can be said to have any mercy for a country that suffers as Armenia is suffering, the granting of a loan, on conditions such as he proposes, would seem to be about the least that could be offered.

Perhaps consistency is the outstanding characteristic of this last regular message of President Wilson. He shows the courage of his convictions in once more striking the note of idealism in his generalizations with respect to world relationships. Such references, in circumstances like those now prevailing, can only encounter a large measure of cynicism. But even in the face of cynicism, the President must be commended for sticking to the faith that is in him.

The Need for Economy

THE vigorous appeal which was made by Mr. Lloyd George, in London, a few days ago, for the exercise of public and private economy deserves attention, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but far beyond its borders. The British Premier was addressing a representative assembly of business men, and made it perfectly clear that, henceforth, in the matter of economy, the government was determined to lead the way. A committee has, it appears, already been set up, charged with the duty of going through the whole of the estimates for government expenditure again with a view to cutting them down to the very lowest limit compatible with national security and efficiency. Mr. Lloyd George warned his audience, however, that this effort at economy would be of little avail if there was to be a continuation of the prevalent practice of urging the most stringent economy in one direction only that the money thus saved might be expended in other ways. He was appalled, he said, to find it suggested, for instance, in a quarter that had been clamoring for economy for over a year, that the navy should be scrapped and a new one built.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Lloyd George, in seeking to secure economy in the public services, finds himself confronted, once again, with the difficulty so aptly described by Walter Bagehot, many years ago. Anyone, Bagehot said in effect, can raise a cheer in the House of Commons by preaching economy in general, but let him bring forward a single specific instance in which economy might reasonably be exercised and he will find himself with opposition more than enough on his hands.

Nevertheless, economy must be exercised, and ways must and can be found for exercising it, and, so long as economy is not confused with parsimony, nothing but good can flow from its exercise. Such exercise, however, must not be confined to the public services. There is even more need today of private than of public economy. As Mr. Lloyd George very justly pointed out, there has been a veritable orgy of expenditure, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States and other countries, since the war. Instead of recognizing the simple fact that the signing of the armistice, far from relieving the world from the necessity of economy, only rendered its exercise more than ever obligatory, great numbers of people have been expending money as they never thought of expending it in the days before the war. The war, Mr. Lloyd George declared, seems to have been forgotten, yet it cost the world more than £40,000,000,000.

Now, economy alone will not discharge this huge debt, but it will go a long way to help, not only because of the actual amount of money which may be saved, but by reason of the tendency of all just action to create a more lively sense of obligation and an ability to see situations in a true perspective. For the five years of the war, the nations were, to a large extent, living on their capital. It may not be necessary, or even desirable, to restore this capital wholly, but it is necessary to restore it in part, and there is only one way of securing capital, and that is to "save it out of income." To this end, whilst all necessary—and the word necessary may justly be interpreted in a very liberal sense—expenditures should be continued, all unnecessary expenditure, luxuries, and so forth, should certainly be considered fit subjects for what Mr. Lloyd George described as "rigid and ruthless economy."

Baron Hayashi and the Opium Issue

THE statement made recently by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the Sino-Japanese opium traffic cannot be said to have improved the case for Japan. Baron Hayashi admitted that Japanese merchants were "acting as middlemen" in the matter of importing opium into China, but went on to maintain that the Japanese Government should not be held responsible. There was, he declared, a great demand for the drug. The Chinese Government itself had found it impossible wholly to suppress the cultivation of the poppy, whilst, immediately adjacent to China, there were areas where there was plenty of opium available, and, this being so, it was most difficult to suppress the traffic, owing to the enormous profit which it produced for the illicit trader. Baron Hayashi admitted that Japan had a

monopoly of the morphia traffic with its headquarters in Formosa, and that the habits of the Japanese were such that the drug did not find a ready market amongst them, but he pleaded that other nations had similar monopolies and that they had not succeeded in removing all traces of their abuse. Finally, he urged that the ramifications of the business were almost world-wide, and that their underground nature made them difficult to discover.

Now, to anyone acquainted with the actual facts, the utter futility of such reasoning must be at once apparent. "The importation of prepared opium and morphia products," declared the Anti-Opium Society in Peking, in a recent statement, "goes on, as usual, through the Japanese-controlled ports of Tsingtao and Dairen. It is sent in sealed packages through the Japanese post offices wherever they are found in various parts of China. These post offices are scattered all over the country, and one of their chief advantages is the chance they afford of transmitting the forbidden drug in safety to interior points." Is the world seriously invited by Baron Hayashi to believe that the Japanese Government has no control over its own post office?

The Anti-Opium Society of Peking is an organization with many years of faithful and honorable work to its credit, and, putting the issue on its lowest basis, this organization could have no interest in bringing charges against the Japanese Government which it could not substantiate. The fact of the matter is, however, that the statements made by the society are matters of common knowledge, and were indeed made in detail by this paper as far back as the summer of 1919, whilst the existence of the traffic was the subject of a United States official report dated more than a year before that time. "It is always possible," this report declared, "for the lowest class of Chinese laborers to purchase an injection from the so-called Japanese drug store at a price from 3 to 5 copper cents, say 1½ to 2½ American cents. In this way the Japanese have ruined many of the lowest class mentally, morally, and physically." This free distribution of the drug, for it practically amounts to that, is for the purpose of "forming the habit"; once this is done and the customer secured the price is put up and huge tolls are exacted. Baron Hayashi does well to describe the profits as "enormous" and "tempting." The whole condition of affairs is a scandalous one, and Baron Hayashi's method of dealing with it does not make it less so.

Early American Literature

EVEN those Americans who have a general interest in books may be scarcely aware that such writers as Anne Bradstreet and Michael Wigglesworth were among the foremost seventeenth century literary folk in New England. Of the former, whose masterpiece was called "The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America," Dr. Thomas Goddard Wright, in his volume on "Literary Culture in Early New England," says: "We must not forget that to compare Anne Bradstreet with Milton may be unfair; it would seem more just to compare her with Mrs. Katharine Philips (Orinda), her English contemporary. If it is true that Mrs. Bradstreet is remembered only as a curiosity of American literature, it seems just as true that Mrs. Philips is not remembered at all." One could hardly call this a strong defense of Mrs. Bradstreet; but it is about all that can be said without recourse to the "civic spirit" of Meredith. The fact is that the early colonists who deliberately set out to produce literature succeeded only in turning out much the same sort of gaunt verses as the thousands are doing today when they feel impelled to write poetry for the local newspapers. The much-capitalized productions of John Wilson, Samuel Sewall, Richard Hinchman, and Nehemiah Hobart are neither better nor worse than the many poor lines printed nowadays for the edification of village pride.

The Hartford Wits, "The Pleiades of Connecticut" of a century later, were likewise only modestly successful in their versifying, for they were rather more accustomed to ponderous intellectual processes than to imaginative composition. Thus Timothy Dwight's "Greenfield Hill," written in the fashion of "Grongar Hill," is replete with such lines as those descriptive of Long Island:

Then on the borders of this sapphire plain,
Shall growing beauties grace my fair domain,
Gay groves exult; Chinese gardens glow,
And bright reflections paint the wave below.

These conscious strivers after literary excellence naturally became imitators of the popular but sentimental couplets manufactured by those facile writers in England who were themselves imitators of greater folk. The inventories of the early New England libraries show by far more volumes of the lesser than of the greater poets.

The kind of early American literature that is readable nowadays is not the poetry, but that great mass of unstudied personal expression which includes letters, diaries, and accounts of journeys. The original materials out of which histories are constructed are often more interesting than the histories themselves. Especially is this true of literary histories. So it is sometimes worth while to go through a mass of trivial literary products in order to find, here and there, the few sentences of lively or poignant comment which show what the people themselves were thinking about. A collection of halting descriptions, which are nevertheless really descriptive, would show more of the literary feeling in America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than any anthology of the artificial verse of the time. That is why the accounts of William Bradford are more quotable than the "Day of Doom" of Michael Wigglesworth.

When the venturesome settlers or merchants of the time fared forth to see what was beyond New England they both jotted down for their own benefit what they saw from day to day, and wrote letters to their associates along the Atlantic coast or in England. The Journal of John Lees of Quebec, Merchant, for instance, is similar to the diaries of those who journeyed from Massachusetts or Maine. Of the wilds of New York in 1768 he says: "Friday 24 Set out in a Sloop to Albany in Company with Ensign Rutherford of the 15th Regt. the

Lands for about 15 or 20 Miles about New York, are pretty well Settled, and the Country looks extreamly pleasant about 20 Miles up the Country is what they Call the Highlands, which indeed are extreamly high, and afford a very Romatick prospect in going up the River, they are part of a chain of Mountains that run South to the province of Pensilvania. Betwixt this and Albany the Lands are but very thinly Settled, and in many places not a house to be seen for 8 or 10 leagues, the Land being extreamly mountainous, and the Soil very barren, behind the mountains on the North side, there are some very fertile Spots, and severall Inhabitants lately settled. About forty miles from Albany is an Iron-work belonging to Old Mr. Livingston of New York, from which, a Considerable quantity of Pig-Iron is sent down to New York." An extract such as this shows, of course, that a critic has to be generous to call these diaries and journals early American literature, along with the abrupt couplets of the versifiers. One would no more try to compare them with Pepys and Evelyn or Fielding than Mr. Lees himself would have compared the "extreafly high" palisades along the Hudson with the Rockies or the Sierras, if he could have imagined that these heights existed in the unmarked vagueness which he left on his maps beyond the great stretch of Louisiana.

Editorial Notes

WHEN Constantine the King returns to Athens, it has been decreed that three days of rejoicing are to follow. But after all official rejoicings are always à la carte. It is the inevitable *plat du jour* of the succeeding days which give opportunity for all the trouble. "They are ringing their bells now," grunted that gruff statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, as he listened to London rejoicing over the War of Jenkins' Ear, "they will be wringing their hands presently!" Absit omen!

IT REALLY is quite ridiculous to pretend that the Great Powers have particularly distinguished themselves since the armistice was signed. Kemal Pasha goes on massacring Armenians, and the world is told that nothing can be done because he is out of reach. Obviously in making a world safe for democracy Armenians were excepted. But then again, Fiume is just across the way, so to speak, and yet month after month the burlesque of the Regency of Quarnero continues, presumably because il capitano Gabriele can be reached too easily. The Unspeakable and the poet: the one fighting with bombs, the other with bombast, but each too powerful for the Powers. "The sky," says the voice from the balcony at Fiume, "is heavy with threats." It is—and nothing else.

SASKATCHEWAN oil prospectors have started a long and arduous journey into the far north in search of liquid fuel. Their destination is the Great Slave Lake, and to reach it they will take probably more than forty days. In their venture keen interest centers for oil today is regarded as the key to commerce on land and sea, and some concern is expressed as to the comparatively short time that must elapse before the present supply will be exhausted. Should their efforts prove fruitful the possibilities of northern Canada are inestimable. In the southern section of North America, Texas is yielding a large quantity of oil, and townships are springing up like mushrooms, overnight. Sandstorms and other equally trying obstacles do not check the oil hunter in his pursuits; neither will the rigors of Upper Canada, if the success of the travelers justifies their expedition.

LONDON, long renowned for telephone politeness, has at last been forced to issue an edict against "Hello," that answer so characteristic of other lands than England. The latest directory issued by the London Telephone Company devotes pages to the latest and most approved telephone etiquette. The visitor to London doubtless recalls the "Are you there?" which used to float airily over the wires whenever he lifted the receiver in response to the summoning signal. But the proper response to be made today, as laid down in these rules for speech by wire, is the number of one's instrument, or one's own name. Moreover, abbreviations are banned. No more may the subscriber, intent on running even with the clock on some appointment, demand "Padd" for Paddington, or "Vic" for Victoria. Dignity must prevail, and the clock shall not be master. The war-time rush is over. London returns to leisurely urbanity and grace.

E. V. LUCAS is giving London his impressions of America. What he has to say of its art galleries, its public libraries, its buildings, its suburbs, and its people is interesting and complimentary. On these topics he is apparently speaking from knowledge. It is unfortunate that he should venture remarks on prohibition, for he evidently never went beyond the dinner table or the luncheon table to investigate the subject. Here are his own words: "Not a house, however pure and honorable its façade, that did not conceal an illicit vat or crucible: not a man who was not a potential smuggler." No statement could be a greater stranger to the fact. Had he taken the second and fourth negatives out of his sentence he would have been much nearer the truth; as it is he has set himself down not only as a very superficial observer but also as a very inaccurate recorder.

"MIGIR makes right till right is ready." This is a "fundamental political aphorism," according, not to the former Kaiser, but to the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, secretary for Latin-America of the department of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who avers that "sums up the theory responsible for every step forward that the human race has made," and that it "epitomizes that principle from which law and order have originated." Mr. Gray advances this fundamental rule of political life in an attempt to justify the presence and to dismiss as unimportant the acts of the United States marines in Haiti. If this theory were accepted, how long would it be before the United States, like some other nations in history, found it convenient to drop the qualifying clause?